The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1880. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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At 10c, 15c, and 25c, worth double.

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Best American All-Wool BUNTINGS

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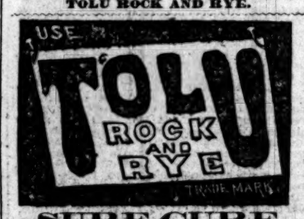

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Used as a BEVERAGE and APPETIZER, it makes a delightful tonic for family use. Is pleasant to take; if weak or debilitated, it gives tone, activity, and strength to the whole human frame.

CAUTION. DON'T BE DECEIVED by unprincipled dealers who try to palm off upon you Rock and Rye in place of our TOLU ROCK AND RYE, which is the only medicated article made, the genuine having a GOVERNMENT STAMP on each bottle.

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Children, ask your Mamma for it!

Sold by DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, and WINE MERCHANTS everywhere.

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We have the very latest and newest styles in all Departments, and guarantee satisfaction to every patron.

Our Goods are acknowledged by all to be better made, better trimmed, and more stylish, than are produced by any other house in this country.

It will pay you to inspect our stock.

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The Popular Clothiers,

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We manufacture all our Shirts, and use only the best materials. We carry in stock large lines---and in every size---of White and Fancy Shirts, White and Fancy Night Shirts, and Unlaundried Shirts, and offer them at prices that cannot fail to please.

Full Lines of all the latest styles of Linen Collars and Cuffs.

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BOYS' SHIRT WAISTS,

At Less than Cost.

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FOR SALE

BY THE

Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co.

Sealed Proposals will be received by this Company for the purchase of the Coal Tar produced by them at their North and South Stations for a period of one year from April 20, 1880.

In making bids the price named must be by the gallon at the Stations, and payments to be made monthly. Bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

All bids must be sent to the Office of the Company by April 25, 1880.

The Company will require a sufficient number of good, sound barrels to be constantly supplied at each Station, in which to remove the Tar; the barrels as soon as filled to be removed from the premises.

The Company reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

For any further information inquire at the Office of the Company.

E. T. WATKINS, Pres't.

Chicago, April 9, 1880.

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BUCK & RAYNER'S "Moth Powder"

Will protect your Furs and Woolens through the Summer.

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Patents procured, and Patent Litigation conducted. Charges reasonable.

Correspondence invited. (Take Elevator.)

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Large Stock, Good Work, Low Prices.

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MEN FROM MEXICO! MEN FROM ALASKA!

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"Betwixt or Between!"

We have devoted the third story of our great building to the sale of clothes suitable to YOUR CLIMATE, at all seasons of the year. This floor is approached by the most beautiful elevator Mr. Hale ever made.

You can buy of us (we mean WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO., of course),

A HEAVY ULSTER OVERCOAT

On the 4th day of July or December. We can supply you with

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Any day in the year. We can supply you with

Heavy Woolen Suits and Overcoats or Light-Weight Woolen Suits and Overcoats,

Any month in the year on the third floor of our beautiful store, and we are the only house in "THIS" world that can do it or have ever thought of such a plan.

When you are showing strangers around Chicago, step in and show up our store. You can astonish them, AND WE MAY SELL THEM SOMETHING. "Lightest" and "Brightest" by day; "Brightest" and "Lightest" at night. Always beautiful goods to show. Cheerful Salesmen to wait upon you. No turning our customers from one salesman to another to almost force them to buy, but every one treated with kindly consideration in "AMERICA'S GREATEST Clothing, Hat, Cap, Boot, Shoe, and General Furnishing Goods House for the Men-kind of all ages and climes."

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO., the "Sleepless," the "Tireless."

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO., the "Restless" and "Ceaseless" workers for permanent customers to KEEP,

COR. CLARK & MADISON-STS.,

Also 416 to 424 Milwaukee-av., formerly Clement & Sayer's Great Store.
Also corner Blue Island-av. and 12th-st.

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SEE YOU AGAIN, WE HOPE.

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PARASOLS AT PARDRIDGES' NEW NOVELTIES

"Just Arrived,"

Consisting of "JAPANESE FANCIES," "BROCADED SILK," "SERGE SILK," and SATIN Coverings, with Colored Linings and Frames. Latest Designs in Handles. Lace and Fringe Trimmings.

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Is asked to a line we are showing at $5.00.

Inspection Invited.

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114 & 116 State-st.

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CABINET PHOTOS, by far the finest in the city, $6 per dozen.

New and Very Stylish PANEL PHOTOS, $10 per dozen. **PANELS.**

CHILDREN'S PICTURES a Specialty.

CARD PHOTOS, the best in the world, $5 per dozen. **CARD PHOTOS.**

Brand's Studios
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FINANCIAL.

Wanted, $10,000

In an old established successful manufacturing business, to extend the business. A party having the money to invest can satisfy himself in regard to it. Address Q 957, Tribune office.

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In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE. Applications received and promptly attended to by E. S. HUMBURG, 15 Randolph-st.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Sangamon County Selects Delegates to the State Convention;

But Finds It Impossible to Instruct Them to Support Grant.

The Delegation Pretty Evenly Divided as Between Grant and Blaine.

Gov. Cullom the Choice on the Gubernatorial Ticket.

New York Democrats Preparing for a Desperate Encounter at Syracuse.

The Republican Delegates from Missouri to Be Controlled for Grant.

Senator Edmunds Decided in His Opposition to Become a Candidate.

Twenty-nine States Already Enlisted in the Anti-Third-Term Movement.

Sherman's Ohio Backers Becoming Alarmed at His Failing Prospects Everywhere.

Conkling Deceived as to the Strength of Grant in New York and Elsewhere.

ILLINOIS.

THE SANGAMON COUNTY DELEGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 13.—The Sangamon County Republican Convention was held to-day, and passed off more quietly than had been anticipated. The main contest throughout was as to whether Gov. Cullom was to be permitted to select delegates of his own choice without regard to any other candidate. There being two candidates for Secretary of State in Springfield, though hailing from other counties, each was desirous of having something to say about the delegates. Harlow seemed willing to take his chances on the result, but Reece was bound to control the Convention if possible, no matter what became of Cullom, and threatened for a time to make trouble. In attempting this the Cullom men claim that he acted in bad faith, as he had agreed to accept a fair division of the delegation. The Convention was called to order at 2 o'clock, with every delegate present, and a large attendance. The contest opened with the choice of Chairman. This resulted in a triumph for the Reece men, Dr. E. R. Babcock, of Rochester, a pronounced Blaine man, being elected. Dr. William Jayne, the old-time leader of the anti-Cullom clique, then moved the

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE

to invite the Governor to address the Convention. The secret of this was that Jayne, who is one of the State Executive Committee of the Blaine Club, was ambitious, personally and as a Blaine man, to be a delegate to the State Convention. He agreed that if he was appointed he would support Cullom cordially and pay off old scores with Cullom's friends hereafter.

Having secured the Chairman, the Reece men moved the appointment by the Chair of a committee of fifteen to select the delegates. The Cullom men, however, smashed this slate by having the Committee consist of one from each township and ward. This Committee of thirty-three then retired, and was absent nearly two hours. They first appointed a sub-committee, which submitted two reports. Neither was agreed to, and finally the difficulty was solved by balloting for the delegates, one at a time. This resulted in the choice of the following, the report of the Committee being unanimously adopted by the Convention:

THE DELEGATION.

The Hon. James C. Conkling, Springfield; Samuel H. Jones, Springfield; George N. Black, Springfield; Dr. William Jayne, Springfield; the Hon. John Foutch, New Berlin; Dr. E. R. Babcock, Rochester; Charles Miller, Williamsville; George M. Brinkerhoff, Springfield; W. W. Lowdermilk, Auburn; Platt S. Carter, Loami; Joseph W. Wilson, Petersburg; George Pickrell, Wheatfield. Personally this delegation is a strong one and a credit to Sangamon County. It is also entirely satisfactory to Cullom, most of the delegates being his warm personal friends.

On the Presidency the delegation is divided, being composed of seven Grant men, four Blaine men, and one Washburne man.

The delegates having been chosen, the Hon. D. L. Littler offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That, in pursuance of the unanimous wish of the Republican voters of Sangamon County, their delegation to the State Convention are instructed to support Shelby M. Cullom for renomination to the office of Governor."

A motion was made to also instruct for Reece for Secretary of State, but a motion to table was interposed, and prevailed by the very close vote of 50 to 49.

Gen. Hilliard then offered a resolution instructing the delegation to support Gen. Grant, and a hot contest seemed inevitable, but even the Grant men did not want a vote on this question, the Blaine sentiment in the Convention being altogether too pronounced to make the raising of this issue desirable. They therefore hailed with delight the substitute offered by Dr. Jayne, the leader of the Blaine men, pledging the Convention to cordially support the nominee of the Chicago Convention, which was adopted with a whoop.

GOV. CULLOM

was then called for, and was introduced, delivering a stalwart and happy address, which was favorably received. Thanking the Convention for their support, he said that he embraced this opportunity to express his views on the political questions of the day with especial pleasure, for the reason that under the circumstances of his relations to the Republicans of Illinois it was proper that they should know his views on public questions, which he could not convey to them personally at this time without neglecting important official duties. To which party, he asked, can the people of the country most safely commit their vital interests? Does the past record of the Democratic party invite their confidence, or would its present attitude justify it? After a review of the action of the Democratic party in the present Congress in attempting the virtual repeal or nullification of the acts to enforce the War amendments to the Federal Constitution, and after charging their object to be the negation of all that had been accomplished by the War for the Union, the Governor exposed the heresy of State sovereignty. In closing he showed what the Nation and the State owed to the Republican party, and predicted for it a victory in the coming contest and a continued career of usefulness.

THE CONVENTION

then adjourned. Of course, Long Jones found it necessary to put in an appearance for the purpose of setting the machine in operation, so as to secure a solid Grant delegation, but was obliged to give up the job in disgust, and did not show up about the Convention.

The Blaine men have every reason to be satisfied with the result. They developed unexpected strength in the Convention, and had it not been for Cullom's candidacy they would doubtless have had a contest for the Presidency, with a good prospect of success.

VILE JOURNALISM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 13.—Yesterday's mail brings to this city a cartload of Cincinnati *Enquirers* of date of April 9, which for lies and unadulterated vile journalism surpasses anything ever achieved in that direction heretofore. And it is consoling to know that no Illinois journalist could be found mean enough to do such work nor no Illinois newspaper so disreputable as to prostitute its columns in such a way. It purports to be a reflex of political sentiment in Illinois, and is so tabulated as to deceive even the very elect. For example: Adams County returns four correspondents, but in the table eleven votes are given; Alexander County returns four correspondents, of whom two favor Grant and two Blaine, four prefer Oberly for Governor, but the table gives Grant six, Blaine four, Morrison three, Palmer two, and Seymour one, and Oberly four, Black four, and Farnsworth two. In Vermilion County the *Enquirer* has but one correspondent, and he the Republican Sheriff, who very strangely announces his preference of one for Tilden, one for Blaine, one for Black, and one for Cullom,—certainly spreading himself out to the fullest extent. And so on through 100 counties.

Now, the origin of this five columns of swash is traceable to the cupidity of a newspaper concern. It bears the impress of dollars and cents. It is a feeble attempt to boom certain candidates at the expense of themselves or friends. It is an effort that sustains about the same relation to legitimate journalism that legitimate ventures sustain to blackmailing. There is not a man here who has seen the article but condemns it in toto. PHOCION.

NEW YORK.

THE APPROACHING TROUBLE AT SYRACUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 13.—As the time for the Democratic State Convention in Syracuse approaches the interest in the situation in New York State increases. It will be the largest gathering of politicians that ever assembled in this State, and the attending scenes will be the most exciting in the history of the Democracy of New York. The Democrats are divided into factions, and each will endeavor to obtain supremacy. The struggle will, of course, be mainly between Tilden and Kelly. The reports that Tilden will withdraw have been denied by the Gramercy Park statesman himself, and he assures an expectant and anxious people that he will be in Syracuse to fight it out on his line if it takes half a dozen "bar'ls." Tilden's star is waning, and that rapidly, and unless he invents some sort of polish to burnish his orb, it will become extinct before the Cincinnati Convention assembles, if not before his own State Convention convenes. The caucuses held in the Assembly districts of the State have developed the fact that Tilden has lost his power in his old strongholds. Columbia, his native county, elected anti-Tilden delegates, and St. Lawrence, hitherto Tilden to the core, will send its delegates to the Kelly Convention. This (Onondaga) county chose anti-Tilden delegates, and he will have no local support in his Convention. Many of the Tilden districts have contesting delegations, and those who are excluded from the Irving Hall Convention will go over to Kelly.

TILDEN HAS SHOWN LITTLE STRENGTH

in the rural districts, and this circumstance has not passed unnoticed by the Kelly men. The Tammany men have adopted a new plan. One of the most prominent Kelly Democrats in the State, in conversation with the correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, disclosed the tactics that it is proposed to adopt. The Kelly men will practice a bold move. They will attempt to gain possession of Tilden's Convention, and the weakness of Tilden in the country leads them to believe that they will be successful. Should they succeed Tilden will be most decidedly and irrevocably squelched. "Old Buchu," as Tilden is called by the Kellyites, is in ignorance of the plot, as this will be the first publication of the scheme, and when he learns of the conspiracy he will undoubtedly attempt to provide a means to prevent its consummation. He will, however, be powerless to prevent it, as every delegate with credentials will be entitled to enter the hall, and a careful canvass shows that the anti-Tilden, who are largely Kelly, are in excess of the Tilden delegates. The correspondent has had a talk with a gentleman who at one time was Tilden's private secretary. He said that if on arrival at Syracuse he found defeat inevitable, Tilden would surely withdraw, but not before. The Kelly men have prepared for exigencies. If they do not succeed in capturing Tilden's Convention they will retire to their own hall, and proceed to organize in the regular manner. The indications point to the assurance that Tilden's lot in the coming Convention will not be a happy one.

SEYMOUR IS THE CRY

of the better element of the Democracy, and the watchword is gaining strength every day. A gentleman engaged in local politics informed the correspondent that on the day of the Conventions a banner would be thrown to the breeze in the principal street of the city bearing the legend "Seymour." It would not be surprising if a solid Seymour delegation were to go to Cincinnati from Syracuse. It is probable that two of the anti-Tilden delegates will be the Hon. George F. Comstock and the Hon. William C. Ruger. Mr. Comstock is one of the most eminent jurists of the Union, and Mr. Ruger is a prominent lawyer of the State. Both are warm admirers of Seymour.

Where Kelly's strength lies is in the fact that he asks for nothing himself, but simply seeks to defeat Tilden. The Democrats do not desire Kelly as a leader, but as a choice between two evils they will take him. The majority of the Democrats of the State dislike the idea of Tilden's holding the lash over them, and "Old Buchu" need not be surprised if they manifest their displeasure on the 20th.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE EMPIRE STATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UTICA, N. Y., April 13.—At this time the citizens of Illinois, in common with those of every other State, have their eyes turned towards New York State to note the action of the various towns and municipalities which are selecting representatives to Assembly District Conventions for the purpose of electing delegates to the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse, Tuesday, April 20. That party is hopelessly divided upon Tilden and Kelly; while, in the Tilden faction, there are many who feel that it were wiser to select a more popular standard-bearer than the man who (claiming as he still does that he was elected by 265,000 majority) had not the moral or physical courage to accept the fiery Watterson's offer of 100,000 Kentuckians to place him in his seat.

The primaries for the purposes referred to are daily being held throughout the State in the smaller towns. Utica held hers a week ago, and Syracuse caucuses took place on Thursday last. Right here we are able to get at the nut in the shell which the State Committee were so long in cracking over their decision as to the place where the State Convention should be held. Utica, last fall, give nearly 600 votes to Kelly; and some of her most prominent citizens are Irish Democrats, popular among their fellows, and enthusiastic in Kelly's interests. Others of the Democracy—a large number of influential Bourbons—are blindly devoted to Mr. Seymour; while an exceedingly small and uninfluential faction are friendly to Mr. Tilden. Twenty-four representatives from the twelve wards of Utica to the District Convention stand thus: instructed for Tilden, two; instructed for Kelly, two; uninstructed, twenty; but resolutions glorifying Seymour at the caucuses where the twenty were selected indicate pretty plainly which way they will vote. In the towns surrounding Utica, however, Tilden emissaries have succeeded in securing what they consider a safe majority; so that, notwithstanding Oneida County is Seymour's home, it will send a majority of Tilden delegates to the Convention at Syracuse.

In Syracuse the great bulk of voters are Republicans, and the County of Onondaga, next fall, may be relied upon for nearly 3,000 Republican majority, should the people's favorite be chosen at Chicago. In any event, she can be depended upon for any and all Republican candidates. Unlike Utica, the Democracy of Syracuse are pretty nearly solid for Tilden, and this is why the State Committee decided to call its Convention there. As stated above, the primaries were held on Thursday last, and the result will be to secure an almost unanimous Tilden representation from the District Conventions.

Throughout the State the utmost activity among the leading members of the Democracy has been observed. In New York City the Tilden and Kelly managers have held consultations to pave a way for a truce upon which peace may be patched up, but still they are unhappy. Even if at Syracuse delegates should be chosen instructed for some other name than Tilden's at Cincinnati, the Kellyites fear that other States may nominate him, and they are determined to keep themselves untrammeled, so that, if he should be nominated, they can kill his prospects next November in New York. But, on the other hand, should any other good Democrat receive the request votes at Cincinnati, Tammany would turn in for him with its old-time vigor and venality.

Taken as a whole, the Democracy of New York are a good deal like the Democratic majority in Congress,—"broken up into cliques in which personal animosities are cherished to the utter exclusion of party considerations." On the other hand, the Republicans are sensibly harmonizing all differences, which are slight compared with the other side, preparatory to a vigorous effort, not only to elect its Chicago nominee, but to return to Congress its old-time majority of Representatives. This State is unquestionably to be the decisive battle-ground of the campaign; and, no matter who the Opposition put up, the Republicans will make this ground the field for a continuous rally from June to November. Thinking and observing men here who have watched Congressional doings through the last and present session, express their disgust with Democratic statesmanship in no unmeasured terms, and declare that the true interests of the country can in no way be so well subserved as by once more changing to Republican principles. As an evidence of this feeling, it is gratifying to note the almost unanimous result of the spring elections, in which the Democracy have been overwhelmingly defeated in towns, villages, and cities.

OPPOSED TO TILDEN.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The *Herald* to-day completes the publication of its series of interviews with Democratic Senators and Representatives from the Southern States. They are of the same general tenor as those heretofore published, and go to show that Southern Democratic leaders are almost unanimous in declaring that Tilden's nomination for President would be suicidal and ruinous.

MISSOURI.

TO-DAY'S REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 13.—The Republican State Convention of Missouri, which assembles at Sedalia to-morrow, will probably instruct for Grant, as the machine, during the past week, has worked perfectly, and a majority of the Convention are of those who figured prominently in politics during Grant's last term. The methods adopted by the Grant men in the use of bands of negroes in the different wards last night to secure the St. Louis delegations was something never before seen to such an extent in Republican politics in Missouri, and the delegations declared elected are composed almost exclusively of strikers of Filley, the leader here of the Grant party. In some instances, the quarrel was so fierce that nominations were postponed until to-day, but the same bulldozing tactics have prevailed.

EDMUNDS.

NOT A CANDIDATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—Senator Edmunds, in conversation with his friends, does not hesitate to make it known that he is not a candidate for the Presidency. To a Vermont member of Congress, who was recently urged to accept the leadership of the Vermont delegation at Chicago, in order to present the name of Senator Edmunds there, the latter is reported to have said: "My only wish is that if you do go it shall be to make it known that my name is not to be presented to the Convention."

ANTI-THIRD-TERM.

TWENTY-NINE STATES HEARD FROM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—The Executive Committee of the anti-third-term party have now received information of full delegations from twenty-nine States to be present here at the Convention of May 6. That that Convention will be a body to have an effect upon National politics is considered assured.

KENTUCKY.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 13.—The Convention of the Republicans of the State to elect delegates for the National Convention at Chicago will be held at Masonic Temple to-morrow. The total number of delegates is 1,538, but it is thought unlikely that more than 1,350 will be present in person or by proxy, and probably not more than 1,000 will attend. The main topic of discussion among all the delegates is as to the advisability of instructing for Grant. Instructions for another candidate are entirely out of the question. The Grant men say there is no doubt whatever that they will have their own way; that not only have they nearly enough delegates actually instructed for instructions, but that a large majority of those who come here free to choose for themselves are in favor of Grant instructions for the Chicago Convention.

IOWA.

THE CONVENTION TO-DAY.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 13.—The attendance at the Republican State Convention to-morrow promises to be very large. It will be fully up to the standard of the attendance at the Convention for the nomination of the State ticket. The sentiment is strongly and intensely Blaine, and fully five-sixths of the Convention are his supporters. Resolutions for Blaine will be carried, and none but Blaine men will be selected for delegates. The Hon. Waldo M. Potter, of Clinton, will be Temporary Chairman.

NOTES.

CONKLING NOT POSTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—An eminent New York Republican, who has recently had a conversation with Senator Conkling, makes this statement: "Senators Conkling and Cameron are deceived about public sentiment in their States. The Grant men talk third-term when they call upon Conkling; the others say nothing, or make evasive answers. I have seen Senator Conkling once myself since I came, and we had some conversation about the Presidential nomination, but I did not tell him that my county was for Blaine three to one. If I had done so, Senator Conkling would have suspected me of disloyalty to him. He would not have believed what I said, and would have lost confidence in me. It is unimportant, but the Senator has a way of treating the bearer of unwelcome news that is not conducive to pleasant relations between himself and those who would often give him the most useful information. Senator Conkling is honest in the belief that the Republicans of New York State want Grant nominated, but he is mistaken."

SHERMAN FRIGHTENED.

Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, arrived here to-day. It is understood that he brings bad tidings to his chief, Secretary Sherman. The Sherman men are becoming very badly frightened, and are afraid that they will not be able to carry Ohio for their favorit. This is the cause of Halstead's visit.

LOUISIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 13.—The Democratic Convention chose Electors and adjourned in good humor. Dissensions in the First Congressional District imperil the reelection of Gibson, twenty-two delegates bolting the nomination. Warmoth will be the Republican candidate, and, it is said, will have the passive cooperation of the dissatisfied anti-Gibson men.

THIRD-TERM TROUBLES.

EXCITING SCENE IN THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA—A PROMINENT POLITICIAN ON HIS MUSCLE—WHY A LAWYER HAD HIS FACE SLAPPED.

By Telegraph to New York Herald.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—A very interesting occurrence which took place at the Union League Club at a late hour last night has just leaked out. The two principals in the unpleasantness cannot be found this evening, but careful inquiry at the Club-house has resulted in obtaining from witnesses what appears to be an impartial account of the affair. It seems that considerable bitterness has lately manifested itself in the Union League Club regarding the third-term question. Not only have violent discussions frequently occurred, but the aggressiveness of the anti-third-termers finally culminated in the publication of a circular arraigning several of the most prominent Republican politicians in Philadelphia as "The consorts of thieves and the parasites of corruption." The circular referred to was especially severe on James McManes, who is supposed to carry the Philadelphia delegation in his pocket, and who certainly did deliver the goods for the ex-President at the Harrisburg Convention. It brands him as "the rival of Tweed." "A man who follows the trade of politics for corrupt purposes," and in several other ways playfully alludes to his past and present career. The circulars had been distributed in the rooms of the Union League Club last evening, and when McManes entered a friend called his attention to the use which was being made of his name. What followed has been gathered from the lips of half-a-dozen persons at the club to-night, visits to Mr. McManes' house, No. 1310 Franklin street, and to Mr. Lockwood, at No. 1822 Chestnut street, having resulted fruitlessly.

Mr. McManes was at first inclined to treat the matter as trifling until he was informed that the circulars had actually been distributed by a member of the Club. He asked who the gentleman was that was engaged in the task, and was informed that E. Dunbar Lockwood, a well-known lawyer, was even then in another part of the building, handing the circulars around. McManes asked to have Lockwood pointed out to him, when the following conversation and climax ensued:

"Are you Mr. Lockwood?" asked McManes.

"That is my name," was the reply.

"Do you know Mr. McManes?"

"I do not. Never saw him."

"How is it that you circulate such slanders as this against a man whom you do not know and never saw?"

Mr. Lockwood made some answer which was unintelligible to the bystanders, but it was something about having received the circulars in the mail.

"I am McManes," said the old gentleman,

tiently. "Now, I want to know, did you circulate this?" (thrusting one of the printed cards" before him.)

"I did not write it," replied Lockwood.

"Did you circulate it?" shouted McManes, in thunder tones.

"I received a few and was just handing them ——" began Lockwood.

"I will teach you better than to attack my character in such a way," interrupted McManes, as he stepped forward and struck Lockwood a stinging blow in the face with his open hand.

Friends at once interfered, but when leaving the club-house Lockwood attempted a further explanation, but only gave the now thoroughly aroused politician an opportunity to say, "Remember, if I detect you in anything of this kind again I shall cowhide you in the street."

"Then I am to understand that I must be prepared?" asked Lockwood.

"Understand anything you please!" roared McManes as the front door slammed behind him.

THE GRANT BOOM.

THERE WAS A BOISTEROUS RALLY

of the petition peddlers at the Grant headquarters yesterday afternoon. The attendance embraced from twenty-five to thirty more than were present Monday. Among the new arrivals were County Clerk Klokke, George Prussing, who ran the gauntlet of a jury trial in the United States Court for alleged misdeeds as Superintendent of stone-work of the new Custom-House, Woodbury M. Taylor, perpetual candidate for office in Hyde Park, R. S. Turhill, and half a dozen primary manipulators from the Twelfth Ward.

Several little bands of colored men put in an appearance at intervals, and were warmly welcomed because of their overcoat pockets bulging out with petitions, for which, presumably, they received a recompense proportionate to the number of names secured.

Gov. Beveridge presided. There was no formal business. For over an hour the delegates chattered unceasingly over their success in obtaining signatures, and when some prominent citizen's name was announced as having been secured as an indorser, applause proportionate to his prominence was manifested.

The sum total of the signatures obtained amounted to about 2,500. As there are upwards of 30,000 Republican voters in the city, and the petitions were scattered with frantic liberality, and circulated with unremitting industry by Government employés and other paid agents, the result cannot be regarded as an exceedingly flattering one. Great stress was laid upon the fact that a large number of our best citizens," native and foreign, had signed the call; but these gentlemen are as a rule only responsible for their own particular votes. The ex-residents of Galena were massed in full force. They could not well have refused, without being guilty of a social discourtesy.

Two or three of the fugiemen who had been ingrusted with obtaining signatures on the Board of Trade reported that their efforts were in the main very unsuccessful. One canvasser obtained eight, and another two names, after a most persistent buttonholing during the Change hour. Probably the bulls and bears remembered too vividly one certain "Black Friday" and the efforts made on a certain occasion to "move the crops."

The Committee of Arrangements announced that Senator Logan had consented to fill the gap caused by the declination of Gen. Oglesby, and would make a brief speech at the Central Hall meeting to-morrow night.

There was a constant stream of visitors at Gen. Logan's headquarters in the Palmer House during the afternoon, the great bulk of them being Government employés and ward politicians. There were a few callers from the country, who came in in response to the urgent telegrams sent out the night previous. It is to be presumed that the interviews were satisfactory.

"Long" Jones and his microscopic pripsack disappeared early from the Sherman House. He said he had gone to Peoria, others to Springfield. At all events there is no direct testimony to prove that a sudden recollection of the provisions of Executive Order No. 1 drove him to the classic vale of Sterling, the headquarters of his collection district.

The Hon. Isaac L. Morrison, of Jacksonville, was in town yesterday. As is well known, he is a candidate for Governor. For this reason he declined to submit to an interview. He ventured the opinion, however, that his county (Morgan) would divide the delegation between Grant and Blaine.

ENGLEWOOD.

The effort to create a Grant boom for the Thursday night meeting, as far as Englewood is concerned, will fall short of the expectations of the movers in the matter. The gentleman who has had charge of the affair has met with indifferent success, and has only been able to procure names by urgent solicitation and eloquent appeals. Many who have signed are not for Grant as their first choice. The move has demonstrated that Blaine has more outspoken friends in the locality than all the other candidates combined, both Republican and Democrat.

KANSAS COLORED MEN.

Their Action in State Convention Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, KAS., April 13.—An unexpectedly large number of delegates were in attendance upon the State Convention of colored men held here to-day to consider the different phases of the exodus question and other matters affecting the rights of colored men here and throughout the country. The following officers were chosen: President, C. H. Longston, of Lawrence; Vice-President, H. C. Bruce, of Atchison; Secretary, L. W. Mills, of Council Grove. After several hours discussion the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Thousands of colored persons have been and are steadily emigrating to the State of Kansas and other States from Southern sections of the Union, and under such circumstances as render them peculiarly stricken and fit objects of charity and compassion; and

Whereas, The humane people throughout the length and breadth of this country and Europe have been and are contributing liberally in money, clothing, merchandise, and lumber with the belief and hope that it will be used for the alleviation of their sufferings, and so further invested as to enable them in the future to become self-supporting and thereby a useful and prosperous element of the population; and

Whereas, We believe that the present mode of applying such contributions by the Refugee Relief Board tends to encourage pauperism and foster a non-producing dependence; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we respectfully suggest that the Refugee Relief Board do use said moneys and contributions for settling said refugees on the public and school lands in this and other States, making first payment on the same, and aid in supporting them until they shall have raised their first crop.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse all the different agencies, religious, moral, educational, as well as political, which tend to lift us up and place us on a higher plane of American citizenship.

Resolved, That we hereby offer our profound appreciation and gratitude to the benevolent of this and other counties who have contributed and still continue to contribute so generously toward the relief of our fleeing brethren as well as to those who so disinterestedly and satisfactorily administered their benefactions in the inception of the great relief work.

Resolved, That we consider ourselves entitled to representation on the ticket in the approaching State election next autumn, and we pledge ourselves to then present to the assembled delegates of the Republican party a man whose fitness and ability will command the respect and support of every candid Republican.

Resolved, That we cannot suffer this opportunity to pass by without expressing our approval and gratitude for the fair treatment our fleeing brethren have received at the hands of the people and the present administration of the State of Kansas.

Resolved, That, as in the past, so in the future, we pledge ourselves to an uncompromising support of the principles of the National Republican party so long as they advocate for us that complete liberty and exact equality in our civil and political rights guaranteed to us by the late amendments.

The closing resolution met with some opposition, several delegates being disinclined to be bound to any party. It was suggested that the colored voters had been ignored by the Republicans, and that it was time the black man was demanding something of the party in view of the 25,000 colored voters in Kansas. The resolutions was amended so as to express fealty to Republican principles and Republican institutions, and was then adopted. A State Central Committee was appointed composed of one delegate from each county, after which the Convention adjourned.

DEATH OF JAMES STEWART.

EX-Recorder James Stewart died at his home on South Green street yesterday morning. He took cold election-day, and the result was lung fever. He was born in Edinburg, Scotland, June 14, 1842, and came to Chicago when 5 years old. After graduating at the High School he apprenticed himself to a plumber, and worked at his trade until the War broke out, when he enlisted in the Nineteenth Illinois, serving four years in all in the army. He went into the Post-Office and rose to be the Superintendent of the Registry Department. He was elected Recorder of Deeds in 1873, and at the expiration of his term in 1876, not being renominated, he became a clerk in the office of the Clerk of the Criminal Court, which position he had held ever since. He leaves a wife and five children in indigent circumstances. A meeting of county officials and employés was held at the County Building yesterday afternoon, and resolutions of regret were adopted. The Nineteenth Illinois and the members of Lackey's Zouaves will meet at No. 100 Randolph street this evening to make arrangements for attending the funeral. There will also be a meeting of the Union Veteran Club in the evening at the Pacific.

BOUCICAULT'S CASE.

NEW YORK, April 13.—This morning Judge Donohue, in the Supreme Court, handed down a decision denying the application on the part of Mrs Dion Boucicault to have the order of arrest recently granted against him in the suit of his wife vacated.

FOREIGN.

The Regicide Otero Sentenced Yesterday to Be Executed.

Imposing and Peculiar Spanish Customs Attendant on the Occasion.

Eleven Persons Killed in an Explosion, near Woolwich, England.

China Reported as Extremely Anxious to Avoid War with Russia.

Additional Elections of Liberal Members of Parliament in Great Britain.

Extraordinary Performance in the Billiard Match in Paris Last Night.

An Increase of Emigration from Germany to the United States Reported.

SPAIN.

OTERO'S DEATH-SENTENCE READ.

Special Cable.

PARIS, April 13.—A Madrid correspondent telegraphs to-day as follows: "A heavy rain, muddy streets, and a cold morning did not prevent throngs of people from assembling before the Saladero Prison at 7 o'clock, when gendarmes were seen coming out with a long file of prisoners bound by the elbows. The soldiers of the guard were doubled, numerous sentries stood on the staircase and in the passages of the prison. The Governor of the jail stood in the judgment-hall, which was hung with red cloth. The dais above the Judge's seat, and the benches,

WERE ROBED IN THE SAME COLOR.

At the table were the clerks, and before them were the documents of Otero, the regicide's, case. Magistrates, Judges, journalists, authorities, and wardens stood about the floor, conspicuous among them being ten aged, respectable men of a lay order of peace and charity, wearing the blue ribbon and gold medal, which have been in use since John II. of Castile founded their Society in 1421 to succor, assist, watch, and bury condemned criminals, for whom they collect alms that masses may be said for the repose of the criminals' souls.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE PRISON

brought Otero into court. The doomed man had just been awakened. He walked slowly, with his feet heavily ironed, and his hands and arms free to twist. Once as he walked, he is of middle hight and strong build, heavy, fat-featured, and with a dogged look. He calmly gazed round on all as sentence was read, and was asked if he would have the masses sung. He answered, 'Of course.' The Brothers of Pax-y-Caridad then took him slowly, but with a look of perfect tranquility on his face, to a small chapel, lighted up by tapers on the altar, of which a mater dolorosa, crucifix, and missal are placed

NEAR THE ALTAR.

Otero knelt with the two priests, and chairs and a table were made ready for him. In an adjoining room there was a bed and restoratives. The regicide, like ordinary criminals, will remain in the chapel twenty-four hours, until he is taken out, with numerous guards, for execution. During this time he can write and receive visits, and he also hears mass. Formerly condemned men remained forty-eight hours in the chapel. Otero expressed regret for his crime while in prison, as well as in the petition for mercy to the King and a letter to his mother. He persists in declaring that no political motive inspired his crime. Very little interest is manifested in Madrid concerning his fate, and people hardly stop in the streets to listen to the hawkers and women selling the regicide's history. He is only 32 years old. He saw his sentence yesterday, but the interview was not striking, as neither he nor she knew that his death-warrant had been signed."

THE CUBAN BUDGET.

To the Western Associated Press.

MADRID, April 13.—In Congress, to-day Señor Argumos attacked the Cuban budget. Señor Cadornigia, in the name of the Parliamentary Committee, defended the estimates. He reminded the House that during the last century Spain was engaged in three great international wars and four great civil wars, the effects of which were still felt in every part of the Empire.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION.

LONDON, April 13.—A fire and an explosion, by which eleven persons were killed and a number wounded, occurred at Silvertown, near North Woolwich, at the oil mills belonging to Burt, Balton & Haywood. The roof of one of the stills was forced off and carried a distance of 140 yards. The still contained 2,000 gallons of oil. The damage to the works amounts to several thousand pounds.

CONSULTATION.

A formal consultation of the Liberal leaders will be held in London on Thursday next.

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Thomas Joseph Brown, Roman Catholic Bishop of Newport and Menevia, is dead; age, 82 years.

Dr. William Sharpey, the eminent medical professor and author, is dead; age, 78 years.

THE ELECTIONS.

William H. Gladstone, son of William E. Gladstone, is elected to Parliament for Worcestershire East.

John O'Connor Power and Charles Stewart Parnell, Home-Rulers, are elected for County Mayo. Power received 1,239 votes and Parnell 1,318.

George E. Brown, Liberal, who sat for Mayo in the last House, and who also stood at this election, was defeated, receiving 855 votes.

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elected for Louth County, declares his intention of resigning the seat because Callan headed the poll, defeating Kirk. All are Home-Rulers. Sullivan charges that money was furnished by Loathers, Chief Secretary for Ireland, who was defeated at York City, to secure Callan's election. Sullivan will probably stand for Meath if Parnell sits for Mayo.

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The statement that the Ministry will resign immediately after the return of the Queen to England is confirmed by the fact that preparations were made yesterday by the members of the Ministry to vacate their official residences.

RUSSIA.

NEEDS CONFIRMATION BY THE POWERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 13.—A conference of Ambassadors will shortly assemble at Constantinople to consider the arrangement made between Turkey and Montenegro, which, not being in strict accordance with the Berlin Treaty, needs confirmation by the Powers.

MELIKOFF'S ASSISTANTS.

The *Official Gazette* says eight more high officials have been placed at the disposal of Gen. Melikoff.

THE TURCOMANS.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 13.—No plan of action against the Turcomen marauders has been settled upon. The object of Gen. Skrobeleff, who left for Tiflis, is solely to examine the question on the spot.

WILL AVOID WAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 13.—A Paris correspondent of the *Novoe Vremja* recounts an interview with Tseng Kee Tsee, the Chinese Ambassador to France, who declared that it was the desire of China to avoid war with Russia at any price.

The *Agence Russe* says it has received similar information, and does not doubt that Tseng Kee will be received and listened to at the Russian Court with the deference due his rank and good intentions.

GORTSCHAKOFF'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, April 13.—A St. Petersburg correspondent states that if Gortschakoff dies, N. von Giers, his Assistant Minister, will probably become Minister of Foreign Affairs, without the title of Chancellor.

BILLIARDS.

RESULT OF LAST NIGHT'S GAME.

Special Cable.

PARIS, April 13.—At forty-two minutes past 8 p. m. Vignaux resumed his thirty-fifth inning of last night from where he left the balls on the rail at 851 of an unfinished run. The hall was warmer on account of the milder weather, and Vignaux seemed to be stimulated to an unusual exertion. He opened with a strong nurse-play, completing the circuit of the table with 242, turning the corners beautifully, and making 100 points in five and one-quarter minutes of time; Slosson occupying three minutes of time in running 100 points on the previous evening. Vignaux froze at 431 for the first time. Counting from the spotted balls, he continued on the open table, driving the balls and railing them again at 458, at the same spot where they froze. He turned the corner on to the head of the natural rail at 459. At 500 there was

GREAT CHEERING.

At 672 the balls broke up again, and were railed again at 685 from the open table. There was then some playing on the side of the unnatural rail at the head of the table, and going down the table. At 750 there was again great applause. The frame was run out on the end-rail at the foot of the table with 800. There had been only one freeze. The balls were still railed. Slosson had not a single shot. The game closed amid immense cheering and excitement. Vignaux's thirty-fifth inning is still unfinished, and so is the run. It has so far notted 1,451, the

BEST RUN ON RECORD.

The score now stands: Vignaux, 3,200; Slosson, 1,129. Average by Vignaux to-night, 800. Grand average by Vignaux, 91¼; by Slosson, 32 9-35. Time, one hour.

A gentleman from London will match Vignaux to play Cook or Roberts of England on an English championship table at the English game, to be played in London, for £5,000 a side, 1,500 points up. Vignaux has consented to play if the match can be made. Vignaux receives as a present the 1,000 francs in fill, which were bet on the opening night, if they are won by M. Janousky.

VIGNAUX—SLOSSON.

To the Western Associated Press.

PARIS, April 13.—The Slosson-Vignaux billiard match was continued this evening. Vignaux replaced the balls where they were yesterday after his run of 651, and made 800 caroms more in one hour, scoring 1,451 points in all, without releasing the cue.

The match will continue to-morrow. Slosson did not have a chance to play to-night.

FRANCE.

PROTESTS AGAINST THE RELIGIOUS DECREES.

PARIS, April 13.—The Episcopal protests against the decree affecting the unauthorized religious societies continue, but are very moderate in tone.

BARON HAUSSMANN,

member of the Chamber of Deputies for Ajaccio, is expected to resign to make an opening for Radul Duval, editor of the *Nation*, as the authorized exponent of Prince Jerome Napoleon's ideas.

DIED.

PARIS, April 13.—Theodore Gudin, marine painter, is dead; age 78 years.

GAMBETTA AND GREVY.

LONDON, April 13.—Special dispatches from Paris give prominence to the fact that Gambetta had an interview of two hours' duration with President Grévy Monday.

AN OLD VETERAN.

PARIS, April 13.—Gen. Etienne Marcel, who fought as Captain in the Waterloo campaign, died to-day, aged 94.

CLEMENCEAU.

NEW YORK, April 13.—A special cable to the *Telegram* from Paris, dated to-day, says: *La Republique Francaise* this morning criticises severely M. Clemenceau's radical speech to the Montmartre meeting, on Sunday last, on election. During this time he can write and receive visits, and he also hears mass. Formerly condemned men remained forty-eight hours in the chapel. Otero expressed regret for his crime while in prison, as well as in the petition for mercy to the King and a letter to his mother. He persists in declaring that no political motive inspired his crime. Very little interest is manifested in Madrid concerning his fate, and people hardly stop in the streets to listen to the hawkers and women selling the regicide's history. He is only 32 years old. He saw his sentence yesterday, but the interview was not striking, as neither he nor she knew that his death-warrant had been signed."

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VARIOUS.

LOST IN THE ICE.

LONDON, April 13.—The Spanish steamer Vizcano, Capt. Echeverria, from New Orleans, March 23, for Antwerp, via Halifax, has been lost in the ice off Newfoundland. The crew has been landed at the Island St. Pierre Miquelon.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, April 13.—The Second Chamber of the Swedish Parliament rejected the Army bill, and the Ministry resigned. The King charged Count Arvid with the duty of forming another Cabinet.

AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, April 13.—A dispatch from Cabul says a durbar was held there yesterday. The British Commissioner informed the Chiefs that the ex-Ameer would not return. If no hostility was shown, representations in favor of the selection of a member of Yakoob Khan's family for the Ameership would be considered.

LONDON, April 13.—A dispatch from Cabul says: At the durbar here the Chiefs were informed that the army would withdraw whenever they could agree upon a ruler whose Government is likely to be stable and friendly to England. The demeanor of all present was respectful and friendly, and the way has been paved for a favorable solution of the question.

NOT TRUE.

LONDON, April 13.—A dispatch from Tsyetmyo says: The Burmese Ambassador declared in a statement published here that there is not a particle of truth in the reported massacre in Mandalay.

Leave of absence to British officers here has been stopped, and it is generally thought an important step is impending.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, April 13.—The Maine, from New York, the Switzerland, from Philadelphia, and D. Steinmann and Nederland, from New York, have arrived out.

The steamer Montana, rescued from the rocks in Cook's Bay, has been towed to Liverpool.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Arrived, Gallia, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, April 13.—Arrived, Samaria, from Boston.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Arrived, Ethiopia, from Glasgow.

THE RAILROADS.

Important Reduction in East-Bound Freights.

Proposed New Line from Cincinnati to New Orleans.

The Wabash Secures an Eastern Outlet from This City.

REDUCTION IN EAST-BOUND FREIGHT RATES.

Heretofore the predictions in THE TRIBUNE regarding changes in east-bound freight rates have usually turned out correct, but this time it has to acknowledge itself beaten. The prediction was made last week that the trunk lines would reduce east-bound freight rates April 15, but the managers have now decided, in order to beat THE TRIBUNE for once, to make the reduction on the 14th. The General Freight Agents of the various roads leading east from this city were instructed by telegraph yesterday to meet and reduce the tariff on grain and provisions five cents per 100 pounds on the former and 10 cents on the latter. While it was generally understood that the opening of navigation would compel the trunk lines to make another reduction, yet there were few who believed that it would be made so soon. Had the "boom" of a week or two ago continued, the reduction would no doubt have been deferred until long after the opening of navigation, but fortunately the "boom" suddenly collapsed, and during the last week business has been as dull as it could well be. Besides, lake rates were quoted much lower than the trunk lines anticipated. These causes forced the trunk lines to come to terms and make the reduction at once. The reason that a 10-cent reduction was made on provisions is that the packers complained and decided to ship this article by lake if the roads insisted on the high rates charged heretofore.

The General Freight Agents met last evening at Mr. R. C. Meldrum's office, and, in accordance with the instructions from their managers, established the following new east-bound tariff, to go into effect to-day:

	Flour, per barrel.	Grain, per 100 lbs.	Provisions per 100 lbs.
Albany	50	25	30
New York	60	30	35
Boston	70	35	40
Philadelphia	55	28	35
Baltimore	54	27	33
Buffalo	35	17½	20

The reduction comprises the articles in the seventh and eighth classes. No change was made in articles in other classes, but as the above comprise the principal articles of eastbound shipment, there is but little complaint on that account.

There is much complaint, however, that no reduction has been made on live stock. The rates on that freight are still the same as they were during the winter,—65 cents per 100 pounds. That the rate is exorbitant is best demonstrated by the fact that, according to Rink's figuring, it costs the roads but 17 cents to carry this class of traffic. But there is no lake competition on live stock, and the shippers are compelled to use the rail, no matter what the rates are. This point will be pressed, and it only reduced rates when forced to do so by competition or other causes.

A BATTLE FOR SUPREMACY.

Mr. W. H. Osborn, President, and James C. Clark, Vice-President and General Manager of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad (New Orleans Branch of the Illinois Central), who came here a day or two ago to consult with President W. K. Ackerman, of the Illinois Central, regarding the construction of a new line from Jackson, Tenn., to Nashville, to join there with another line to be built to that point from Danville, Ky., by the Cincinnati Southern, to head off the Louisville & Nashville, which is trying to divert all the Southern business to its own lines, left for their respective homes yesterday, the former for New York and the latter for New Orleans, after having agreed to go ahead with the scheme. As stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE, the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans line used to get nearly all the business from the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad for New Orleans, but since that line has been scooped in by the Louisville & Nashville that business is taken around by way of Montgomery. It has been the aim of the Louisville & Nashville, ever since it has commenced its great consolidation scheme, to cut off the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans, as well as the Cincinnati Southern, with the Southern through traffic originating at Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, etc. The managers of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans, as well as the Cincinnati Southern, do not propose to be shut out from that business by the grasping Louisville concern, and for this reason they have taken steps to form a junction, and thus form a through line from Cincinnati to New Orleans, that will be seventy-five miles shorter than the Louisville route. The line from Jackson to Nashville has been located. It will be about 130 miles long, penetrating a rich productive section, in which from of superior quality exists. The country now produces cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco, and live stock. It is understood that, if this road is built, the Cincinnati Southern will construct a branch from Danville, its main line to Nashville, about 150 miles long, thus forming by over seventy-five miles the shortest line from Cincinnati to New Orleans, and to all points south and west of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad. It is understood that parties from Nashville will go to New York to meet there Mr. Osborn and consummate the arrangements for the immediate construction of the Jackson & Nashville Railroad, as the new extension from Jackson will be called. The road can be cheaply built, as nearly all the material necessary for its construction can be had in the immediate vicinity. The country east and west of the Tennessee River abounds in limestone, cement, and marble. There is an abundance of stone and gravel for ballast from twenty-five to forty miles east of Jackson. As the new line via Jackson to Nashville and Cincinnati will be about seventy-five miles shorter than the Louisville & Nashville route via Montgomery, and Decatur, there cannot be much controversy as to which line will get the business. The line from Cincinnati via Nashville and Jackson would overshadow the route to the East via Milan and Louisville to such an extent as to make the Louisville people rather sick of some of their late bargains, while they mean to give up no more than 200 miles haul over its Decatur and North & South Alabama Roads. It is strongly suspected that the Louisville & Nashville in the recent acquisition has gained considerable dead weight, that will result more to its injury than its benefit. There can be no doubt that the Mobile & Montgomery and the New Orleans & Mobile lines will prove a heavy load to carry, as both are dependent on the through business almost exclusively for earnings. There is no local traffic of any account on either of these roads. There can be no doubt that the Louisville & Nashville will open a fight for the cut-off as a competitor, but the latter is in every way prepared to meet the enemy, having fully considered all the consequences before the determination to make the move was arrived at. When the war comes the fur will fly in the South, and small fellows had better get out from under.

CHICAGO & WESTERN INDIANA.

The Appellate Court yesterday morning decided the motion to continue the injunction in the case of the Lake Shore and Rock Island Railroads vs. The Chicago & Western Indiana. This was a bill to prevent the latter's tracks crossing complainant's roads near Sixteenth street. Judge Jameson dismissed the bill last week for want of equity, but the Appellate Court held there was sufficient cause to warrant the revival of the injunction. Judge McAllister, in deciding the case, said:

In this case there was argued yesterday an application to continue the injunction in the matter of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company et al. against the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company. After the argument was concluded, one of the counsel for appellee suggested that they would like further time to file a printed argument,—as to which there was no definit answer. Upon consideration of this matter we have concluded that this request should be granted, under the circumstances, ought not to be acceded to. The usual practice is to hear these applications ex parte, very much the same as in an application for a supersedeas. We departed from the ordinary practice when the matter came up last Friday, counsel on both sides being present, and we set the case for hearing on yesterday, when counsel had the full time awarded by our rules for the argument of the case on appeal. Since that time we have examined the bill, and have become satisfied that the case is a proper one for an injunction; that these parties here are proceeding without authority and without lawful power, to enter the City of Chicago with their railroad; and the case made by the bill and affidavits is one that upon the face of it, and without a trial, shows irreparable injury, so as to entitle appellant to an injunction; and we do not accept the position taken by counsel for appellee that there is no distinction between a temporary and a permanent injunction. There may not be such a development of facts upon the full hearing of this case as to afford grounds for the awarding of a permanent injunction; but upon the papers as they stand now, and as presented to this Court, there appears to us to be a case for a temporary injunction, so that the motion will be allowed, appellants being required, however, to enter into a penal bond in the sum of $10,000. The case will not probably be heard before the fall term; it would not be unless by agreement,—and in that respect the bond ought to be large enough to secure all possible damages sustained by the appellee.

Before Judge Loomis, Monday, the respondent companies claimed damages for interruption to their business and injury to the franchises of their roads on account of the stoppage of trains and the preventing of the transfer of their cars to other roads at the point where the Western Indiana seeks to cross their tracks. The Court held that they could recover for the land taken, and for any tangible property injured,—their tracks, or superstructures, or any actual injury to property, but that they could not recover damages for the interruption of business and injury to their franchises merely. An exception was of course noted. As the petitioners were enjoined, they could not well go on with the trial without being subject to damages for violation of the injunction, so they withdrew the jury yesterday morning, and the case was passed indefinitly.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has at last decided to abolish the position of Assistant Passenger and Ticket Agent, which was made vacant a short time ago by the resignation of Mr. Samuel Powell, who went on the Michigan Central, and instead separate the General Passenger and Ticket Department into two sections. Mr. L. M. Cole will continue in charge of the General Ticket Department at Baltimore. Mr. C. K. Lord, at present General Ticket Agent of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, and formerly General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, will have charge of the General Passenger Department. The position of General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio was offered him a short time ago and he has at last decided to accept it. The appointment will take effect May 1. The Baltimore & Ohio will certainly be benefited by the new arrangement. Mr. L. M. Cole, its veteran General Ticket and Passenger Agent, is getting old, and it was no more than just to relieve him of a portion of his arduous duties. He can now devote his whole attention to the ticket department, in which branch of business he has no equal. In Mr. Lord, the Baltimore & Ohio gains a General Passenger Agent who, for experience, energy, and ability, has no superior in this country. It has not transpired where Mr. Lord will make his headquarters. Chicago would certainly be the best point.

LUMBER RATES.

A meeting of the roads leading from Michigan and lake points to points in Indiana and Ohio held a meeting yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel for the purpose of making lumber rates, to be in force during the summer. There were present D. W. C. Brown, Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland; H. Bromley, Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw; O. Waters, Michigan Central; H. McLean, Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton; Frank Jones, Pennsylvania Company; H. P. Smith, Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago; L. D. Richardson, Green Line; J. T. R. McKay, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; A. B. Leet, Grand Rapids & Indiana; A. B. Southard, Louisville, New Albany & Chicago; W. E. Ludlow, Baltimore & Ohio; E. A. Cockings, Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw; D. Edwards, Flint & Pere Marquette; D. T. McCabe, Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis; Frank Harriott, Baltimore & Ohio. Mr. C. Brown was elected chairman and Mr. W. E. Ludlow acted as Secretary.

The meeting was in session all the forenoon and the entire afternoon, and yet it did not succeed in accomplishing the work for which it met. There was such a variety of opinion as to the rates to be charged that no understanding could be reached, and finally an adjournment was had until this morning, when another attempt will be made to agree upon new rates.

A meeting was held at Cincinnati a week or two ago for the same purpose, but, owing to the diversity of opinion at that time, no result was reached, and the old rates of winter are still in force, and it is necessary that a summer tariff be now established. If no understanding is reached to-day there will be great danger of a disastrous fight between the various roads for the lumber business to Indiana and Ohio points.

THE WABASH'S EASTERN OUTLET.

It has heretofore been supposed that the Wabash would be able to do a Western business only from Chicago, but developments have just been made which will give it an excellent outlet to the East, so that it will be able to compete just as effectually for the Eastern as the Western traffic. It transpires that the Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago Railroad, a narrow-gauge line from Delphi to Rensselaer, Ind., has just been purchased by Mr. Albert Fink, General Solicitor of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and Chicago & Western Indiana Railroads. The road is just now being converted into a standard gauge, and is to be extended from Rensselaer to Dyer, where it will connect with the Eastern Illinois. At Delphi connection is made with the Wabash, which will give that road a line from this city to Dyer 17 miles longer than the present, and 30 miles shorter than the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. This will make the Wabash a trunk line from this city to Eastern seaboards and enable it to compete for the seaboard business. Besides, the Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago is to be extended from Delphi to Indianapolis, which will make a new air-line from this city to the latter point via the Eastern Illinois and the Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago Roads. Although Mr. Crawford contends that he bought the road on his own private account, yet there can be but little doubt that he is backed up by the Wabash and that the line has been bought and purchased and is being transformed into a broad gauge in the interest of the Wabash.

A SOUTHERN SCHEME.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 13.—There will likely be an important meeting this week between the leading railroad men of New York who own and control large interests in Tennessee. It is intimated that Col. Cole will be an important factor in the meeting, as he left here to confer with President Osborne, of the Illinois Central, who seems to be looking after a Southern outlet for his road in Georgia, Alabama, and the Carolinas and which, it is stated, will require Memphis & Charleston to make the connection. It is generally understood that measures are on foot looking to the consolidation of the Wilson-McGee system of roads into one through line from Memphis to Norfolk. This will include the Memphis & Charlestou, East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, and Atlantic, Ohio & Mississippi, which is known as the Virginia system of roads from Bristol to Norfolk. In the event of this scheme being perfected, one of the most important lines from the Atlantic coast to the great Southwest, and Tennessee will share some of the benefits that will accrue, as the line will extend from Bristol on the extreme northeast to Memphis in the Southwest, and from the latter point connect with the railroads that penetrate Arkansas, Kansas, and the great Northwest, and also in line with the Texas Pacific, which is being rapidly pushed forward to completion by Jay Gould, Tom Scott, and other leading railroad men.

EXPRESS WAR.

CINCINNATI, O., April 13.—The Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad having notified the Adams Express Company that its messengers and freight could not be carried over the road after April 20, W. B. Dinsmore, President of the Adams Express Company, has filed a bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court asking a restraining order to prevent the Railroad Company from ejecting its messengers or refusing to carry its freight. It proceeds on the claim that railroads have no right to refuse to carry express goods and. messengers of any company that applies and pays the customary rates. This makes the suit one of great interest. Judge Baxter has granted a temporary restraining order, and set the case for a hearing in Nashville April 28.

DETROIT & BUTLER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., April 13.—A meeting of citizens at the office of the Michigan State Insurance Company, this morning, voted to raise a bonus of $30,000 and give the right of way to the new Detroit & Butler Railroad through this city. The Hon. E. L. Clark, being waited upon, promptly headed the subscription with $10,000. The matter will be vigorously pushed.

DISAGREED.

COLUMBUS, O., April 13.—The Pan-Handle and Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Companies, which use the same track between here and Newark, and one set of men, have had some disagreement, and each Company has hired its own men. From

THE COURTS.

THE POST AND MAIL.

Judge Jameson is still engaged in hearing the case of the Rock River Paper Company against the Chicago Publishing Company and its numerous stockholders, to enforce the stock liability of the latter. The only witnesses yesterday were T. S. McClelland and H. F. Evans. The former was Receiver of the Company, and testified to the consolidation of the *Post* and *Mail*, and the formation of a new company with $150,000 capital. Evans was President of the Rock River Paper Company, a creditor of the *Post* and *Mail* to the amount of $8,555, and he testified he took ten shares of the stock to protect his interests, and was made one of the Directors. To-day it is expected that C. B. Farwell, C. Shackelford, and a number of the other stockholders will be put on the stand to show how they got their stock. Their principal defense is that the Company was never legally organized.

DIVORCES.

Barbara Powers filed her bill yesterday, charging her husband, David Powers, with habitual drunkenness, and asking for the usual decree of divorce.

And John J. Beatty asked for a similar decree against Isabella Beatty on account of her desertion.

Judge Barnum yesterday granted a divorce to Frank H. Miner from Kezia Miner on the ground of adultery.

ITEMS.

Henry Greenebaum appeared yesterday before Judge Blodgett and pleaded not guilty to the indictment pending against him for appropriating the funds of the German National Bank. His trial is set for to-morrow.

Judge Blodgett will to-morrow impanel a jury in the District Court and begin the call of his criminal docket. The cases of John McArthur, B. F. Allen, and Henry Greenebaum come first on the list.

Monday Judge Loomis will commence the call of a new condemnation calendar, embracing all undisposed of condemnation cases.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Julius P. Gilmore began a suit in debt yesterday against the Board of Education of District 1, 13, 14, claiming $1,500 damages.

J. S. Shannon filed a bill against the J. M. W. Jones Stationery & Printing Company, to restrain it from infringing his patent for an improvement in paper-holders, issued July 29, 1879.

John C. Hammond filed a bill against L. S. Major, A. A. Huestis, Isaac H. Huestis, W. E. Mortimer, George Tapper, Amos Grannis, and others, to foreclose two mortgages for $15,000 on the E. ½ and that part not used by La Salle street of the W. ½ of Lot 1, Block 117, in School Section Addition, except the south seventy-eight feet.

STATE COURTS.

The Stilwell & Bierce Manufacturing Company began a suit yesterday to recover $1,500 of the Milan Paper Company.

A. C. Patwin, Otho H. Morgan, and William S. Potwin commenced a suit in trespass to recover $5,000 damages from Watts De Golyer, Charles F. De Golyer, and Benjamin S. Corry, Jr. Marcellus Becker brought suit for $3,000 against Annie A. and William B. McChesney.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Eliza Gilmore, the will was proven and admitted to probate. Letters testamentary were issued to Anthony Daveny. The estate is valued at about $3,000, and is left to the two married daughters of the deceased.

In the estate of Katherine Blance Starring, minor Letters of guardianship were issued to George S. Palmer. The estate is valued at about $1,000.

In the estate of Doré C. Luce, letters of administration were issued to Dianna Luce. The estate is valued at about $450.

In the estate of Mary Church, letters of administration were issued to Tobias Clump. The estate is valued at about $1,100.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—A set case.

APPELLATE COURT—Motions.

JUDGE GARY—884, 917, 920, 921, 923, 924, 925, 927, 928, 929, 930, 932, 933, and 936. No. 871, Mehl vs. Berry, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—No call. No. 4 on hearing and good for all day.

JUDGE ROGERS—173 to 190, inclusive, except 175, 181, 183, and 187. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—96, and 168 to 190, inclusive, except 178, 179, and 180. No. 164, Riley vs. Dinet, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—4, 5, and 6. No. 3 on hearing.

JUDGE BARNUM—12 and 13. No case on hearing.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Passed case general No. 1,392; term Nos. 427, 429, 431, 435, 443, 445, 446, 448, 453, 458, 464, and 468.

JUDGE SMITH—Nos. 1,013, 1,117 to 1,120, inclusive, 1,014, 755, 144, and 823.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Michael Weidinger vs. George Weidinger, $1,025.—Conrad Hirsch vs. John and Hannah Hess, $347.33.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—Massachusetts Mutual Life-Insurance Company vs. James Stinson; verdict, $5,360.76.—Bernard Hokamp vs. John P. Ennis and Wolf Solomon; verdict, $305.

JUDGE MORAN—R. P. Murphy vs. Barnum Blake and Jacob Johnson; verdict, debt $500, damages $200.

JUDGE TULEY—Trustees of Boston University vs. Obadiah Huse and Josiah N. Cutler; deficiency decree for $2,648.13.

JUDGE BARNUM—Phillips vs. Jacob Weil, B. W. Phillips, and James E. Tyler; deficiency decree for $1,540.0.

A WARFARE ON SCRIP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UTICA, N. Y., April 13.—The bright little Village of Ilion is situated in the Mohawk Valley, eleven miles east of Utica, and is famous as being the place where the world-renowned Remingtons manufacture fire-arms and ammunition, sewing-machines and agricultural implements, giving employment to about three-fifths of a population of 4,000 people. In 1874-'5 the Remingtons had a contract from the Khedive of Egypt for 100,000 rifles, and an additional job of manufacturing $500,000 worth of machinery for making cartridges,—the total amount involved being something over $2,000,000. The guns and machinery were completed according to terms; but the Khedive failed on his part to fulfill his obligation, and the arms were placed in bonded warehouse in New York City, awaiting remittance before shipment. The large amount of funds tied up in this contract grievously embarrassed not only the Remingtons, but their employés and every man in the village doing business of whatever nature. The Remingtons made arrangements to do their local business on orders, giving their workmen orders on stores with which to procure provisions, clothing, and other necessaries. The merchants would gather up these orders in various amounts, and, presenting them at the Cashier's desk, would receive the Remingtons' notes for thirty, sixty, or ninety days, according to their necessities. This system ran along for about a year, involving an immense amount of bookkeeping even in the smallest shops and stores.

In the meantime it was an utter impossibility to secure small change enough to do the floating business; and finally some of the merchants thought it expedient to issue scrip of various denominations, from $1 downward, in lieu of lawful money, bearing the words, "I promise to pay the bearer 10 cents [or whatever the amount might be] in merchandise at my store in Ilion, N. Y." Then followed the signature. This fractional currency was paid out to parties presenting orders who did not wish to trade out the full amount of the order. It was also used in purchasing produce of farmers, who were glad to accept it in exchange for butter, cheese, eggs, and potatoes; and who in turn would exchange it for calico and other necessaries of their own.

As time passed on, however, and the stringency in the money-market gave way to a new impetus in business, and resumption spread silver and gold broadcast over the country, some people in the now thriving village began to wonder why Ilion did not also feel the relaxation, with the world lying only a few miles beyond. Complaints with one another of the population not engaged in business began to be frequent and loud, until the hitherto peaceful village was filled with deep growls of discontent. Some one, with an inquiring turn of mind and a smattering of legal knowledge, at length resurrected a point of law governing the issuance of currency, and straightway presented the case to Deputy United States Marshal Higgison, who prepared an affidavit and presented it to United States Commissioner Dennison, of Utica, Thursday afternoon, April 8. The law upon which the affidavits was founded is as follows:

"No person shall make, issue, circulate, or pay out any note, check, memorandum, token, or other obligation for a less sum than $1, intended to circulate as money or to be received or used in lieu of lawful money of the United States; and every person so offending shall be fined not more than $500, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court."

Upon this the Commissioner issued warrants for the arrest of a number of the business-men of Ilion,—among them grocers, druggists, dry-goods dealers, boot-and-shoe merchants, coalmen, flour and feed, books and papers, to the number of nineteen. Examination was commenced on Friday in this city, and several firms have already been held to bail to appear at the term of the United States Circuit Court to be held in Rochester in May.

Intense excitement exists in Ilion, and especially so since it has been learned that every man, woman, and child that has handled and used this scrip is liable to prosecution under the statute. Examinations before the United States Commissioners will be continued from day to day until all the cases are disposed of.

ELGIN MILK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., April 13.—Considerable excitement was created among the dairymen here to-day by the announcement of the prices for milk fixed by the Illinois Milk Condensing Company, which consumes daily between 3,000 and 4,000 gallons. The prices offered for the coming six months are 8 cents per gallon for May, 6 cents for June, July, and August, 7 cents for September, and 8 cents for October, or an average of 6¾ cents per gallon. The dairy farmers held a large meeting to-day and resolved to sell at 9 cents and not a cent less. The manager of the Condensing-Works, Mr. H. Lee Borden, declares that the works will be closed on May 1 unless his prices are accepted. The farmers say that this is less than milk can be produced for and are determined not to yield. Another meeting will be held next week.

GEN. WARREN.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The Military Court of Inquiry asked for by Gen. Warren to investigate his conduct at the battle of Five Forks, at which time he was relieved from command of the Fifth Corps by order of Gen. Sheridan, held a special meeting this morning at Governor's Island to take the testimony of Col. Warner, of the Third United States Artillery, who sails in a few days for Europe as a member of a commission of army officers sent out by the Government. The important point in the testimony was the fact that, on the morning of the battle, Gen. Grant sent word to Gen. Sheridan to relieve Warren if he saw any occasion for doing so. Gen. Warren's counsel stated that he expects to prove that Gen. Grant acted under a mistaken view of the circumstances.

Headache, languor, and melancholy generally spring from a disordered stomach, costiveness, or a torpid liver. Each may readily be removed by Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills, a few doses of which will be found to stimulate the liver and stomach to healthy action, remove all biliousness, and produce regular evacuations of the bowels.

Unfermented Canadian barley malt and fresh hops are the ingredients of Malt Bitters.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGARDUS, Druggist, 668 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

CHAS. BENNETT, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 999 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 240 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

NORTH DIVISION.

LOUIS W. H. REISIS, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 425 East Division-st., between LaSalle and Wells.

P. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 875 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

L. BULLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A PLEASANT AND REFINED American couple who wish to economize and yet live in a first-class location are wanting to board or renting a good house on North or South Side. First-class references given and required. Address, appointing interview, G 30, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—C. W. SHOUK, PAINTER, formerly of Cincinnati, send address to L. H. MILLER, Baltimore, to renew former correspondence.

PERSONAL—M.: I WAS VERY SICK THAT SUNday. Please write. About 900 Milwaukee-av.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. HUNTER, Room 4 and 6, 262 Randolph-st. Room 4.

ADVANCES MADE IN SUMS TO SUIT ON FURniture, pianos, etc., without removal, at lowest rates. 75 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND pianos without removal. 181 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY SUMS TO SUIT LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal; also on other good securities. 152 Dearborn-st., Rooms 17 and 18.

ANY SUM OF MONEY TO LOAN ON FURniture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other good securities. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

BEE-HIVE BANK CLAIMS BOUGHT. HOLMES D & BRO., 86 Washington-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—Money loaned on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 96 Washington-st.

I WANT TO BORROW $2,000 FOR FOUR MONTHS, and will pay 2½ per cent per month. Address G 84, Tribune office.

LOAN WANTED—WE WANT FOR A CLIENT $4,000 for three years at 7 per cent, secured on central and permanently improved property worth $20,000. ELDRIDGE & TOURTELLOTTE, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc., without removal. PARRY, 159 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, and other good collaterals. J. J. OWEN, 84 La Salle-st., Room 2.

TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $5,000 AND UPWARDS, at 5 per cent, upon first-class business property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 85 Portland Block.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GREAT BARGAIN IF TAKEN THIS WEEK—Must be sold at some price, the highbred and fast-trotting horse Dan Miller, 15 hands, 10¾ hands high, rangy built, has flowing mane and tail, fine clean limbs and good, sound feet; he was foaled May 13, 1875, raised by W. T. Hobbs, Parlawn stock farm, Kentucky, sired by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith Maid, dam Kitty Goldsmith, by American Star. Dan Miller has no superior and few equals as a gentleman's road horse, having all the requisite qualities. He can go out any day and trot a mile in 3:30, and will show it. He is kind and perfectly sound and kind. Call and see him and ride behind him any time, at barn in rear of residence 1455 (new No.) Michigan-av.

A LARGE VARIETY OF THE BEST CARriages in the market, landaus, landaulettes, Victorias, phaetons, etc., Abbot Downing Company express wagons, and all kinds of pleasure and business buggies; low edifice springs, side bars, and side springs. The absolute fact that there is a larger number of our work known buggies in use than of any other maker of good work, and that they command the highest price, either new or old, is a very sure test of superior qualities. The best is always the most economical. PENNOYER & CO., 260 to 266 Wabash-av.

BARGAINS IN BUGGIES, NEW AND SECONDhand, express-wagons, baker-wagons, milk-wagons, road-wagons, sewing-machine-wagons, one light bus, at 175 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE COUPE OR SMALL CLARence; very cheap, on forced sale. Cost $1,650, and $525 will buy it. C. J. HULL, 238 State-st.

GENTLEMAN'S RIG—FIRST-CLASS HORSE, 15 hands, and buggy, for sale, $240, at MITCHELL'S, 196 and 198 Washington-st.; very cheap.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RIG, HORSE, BUGgy, and harness; none but the best; will buy together or separate; buggy must be of standard city make. Address G 50, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE CO., NOS. 76, 78, AND 80 EAST Van Buren-st., responsible, economical, and reliable; for furniture and merchandise. Advances.

STORAGE — OUR SPLENDID WAREHOUSE, with large elevator, is always open for the storage of furniture and other property; charges reasonable; call and see us. The Chicago Storage Company, 200 to 206 East Randolph-st., near Fifth-av.

STORAGE IN DRY LOFTS BY ELEVATOR FOR household furniture. Apply to H. W. WETHERBELL, 185 and 187 Wabash-av.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ETC.; cheapest and best in city. Advances at low rates. J. C. & G. PARRY, 199 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—EVERGREEN TREES OF ALMOST every variety, good-sized; also, wainut, butternut, and elm. Inquire of the gardener at my residence in Oak Park, or at my office, 102 and 104 Lake-st. H. W. AUSTIN.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE COPPER-LINED BAR and fixtures, also large ice-box, made to contain four hogsheads, all in splendid order. Apply at Room 8, 155 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FINE SHOE STORE FIXTURES AND carcone; also small stock of boots and shoes. Bargain for cash. 240 West Madison-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WASHINGTON-ST. BETWEEN FIFTH-av. and Dearborn-st. abstracts of title. Finder will be rewarded by calling at Tribune office. D. VAUGHAN.

LOST—OR STOLEN—SUNDAY EVENING, LARGE square brown horse-blanket, in driving from Twenty-fifth-st. and Michigan-av. to Jackson-st. and Ashland-av. Return to 21 Lake-st. and get reward.

STRAYED OR STOLEN — FULL BLOODED, English pointer dog; liver color, goes by name of "Gunner." Liberal reward will be paid for his return to 174 Warren-av.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—STEAM, HYDRAULIC, AND HANDpower elevators; also one second-hand 8 horse-power upright engine and boiler; one second-hand 12 horse-power engine and boiler; one second-hand steam hoisting engine; also a lot of steam heating apparatus, shafting, pulleys, etc. Reedy Elevator Works, 85 to 91 Illinois-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND 15-FOOT BED, 22-inch swing engine lathe, cheap. W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE IRON PLANER, PLANES 12 foot long, 2 inches wide and high. W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERTISERS CAN LEARN THE EXACT COST of any proposed line of advertising in American papers by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce-st., N. Y. Send for circular.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A STONISHING TO ALL—MRS. FRANKS IS THE best adviser on love, marriage, absent friends, business. Call or write to 179 W. Madison. Fee, 50 cents.

SEWING MACHINES.

NEW NO. 8 WHEELER & WILSON, WILLCOX & Gibbs (cabinet), Domestic, Singer, etc., cheap. Domestic office, 220 East Chicago-av. PURSELL.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, OAKLEY-st., $2,200.

Two-story house with lot, Elizabeth-st., near Indiana, $1,400.

160 Fourth-av., with two-story house.

Brick, with 10-room cottage, Oak-av., near Vincennes.

4 lots, Kenwood-av., corner Forty-eighth-st., two blocks from Kenwood Depot, $675.

19 lots, West Huron and Erie-sts., near Robey.

21x174, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.

W. FARLIN,
85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR BRICK DWELLINGS ON Huron-st., near Dearborn.

Cottage of 8 rooms, and lot on Twenty-fourth-st., near Wabash-av., $3,000.

Cottage and lot, 8x120, on Franklin-st., near Wisconsin, $2,300.

Brick dwelling on La Salle-st., near Schiller, $6,500.

Two cottages and lots on Hinman-st., $600 each.

SCHRADER BROS., 178 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GOTHIC COTTAGE ON EVANS-AV., near Forty-second-st., 8 rooms; price, $2,500. E. SLOSSON & CO., 156 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE North Division—Lots fronting on North Halsted-st., between Division and North-av.; also on Northav., between Hawthorne and Cleybourn-sts., wooden block pavement, sewer, water, and gas; also lots fronting Weed, Blackhawk, and Rees-sts. JOHN A. YALE, 159 La Salle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—IN VICINITY OF TWENTY-SECond-st.—2-story and basement octagon stone-front house with extension; dining-room on parlor floor; unobstructed view of the lake; $5,500. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY ON THE NORTH Branch and North Branch Canal, between Chicago-av. and North-av. Chicago Land Company, Room 3, 84 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—RIVER PROPERTY FOR DOCK OR manufacturing purposes—600 feet on North Branch, near Division-st., in two parcels, a bargain. JOHN A. YALE, 159 La Salle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE — INDIANA-AV. — STONE FRONT house, 4 rooms deep, with lot 25x178 feet. Very attractive place. $4,000. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FRAME STONE AND RESIdence buildings, with wide lots, renting for over $700; good location; West Side; will pay over 10 per cent. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—242 MONROE-ST. STONE-FRONT; 7 dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; complete in every detail. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

FOR SALE—THE 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE 227 South Robey-st.; lot 30x125; a great bargain. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—16 WESTERN-AV., STONE-FRONT; 10 rooms; deep; very desirable as the price. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

FOR SALE—THE BEST FINISHED HOUSE ON the South Side, in absolutely perfect order. $20,000. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 2251 Wabash-av., near Twenty-third-st., 3 stories and basement, very desirable, 12 rooms, all modern improvements, adjoining her own residence; easy terms. E. B. MYERS, Law-Book Seller, 121 and 123 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ON SOUTH CLARK-ST., 40½ FEET, cheap. On Lake-st., near Franklin, 20x100 feet, $400. ISAAC CLAFLIN & CO., 158 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE ON JOHNSON-place, near Thirty-eighth-st., accessible by Hyde Park trains and Cottage Grove-av. street-cars, $5,000. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 1861 INDIANA-AV., 58 OAKWOOD boulevard, 3 Park row, and 1128 Michigan-av. All desirable residences. BABCOCK BROS., owners, 215 Grove-st.

FOR SALE — A HANDSOME RESIDENCE IN choice location on North Side; all modern improvements, including package elevator, burglar alarm, etc.; $30,000. MAYNARD & PHELPS, 97 Washington.

FOR SALE—ON PARK-AV., BETWEEN ROBEY and Lincoln-sts., cottage of 7 rooms, with ground lease running 25 years; price $900. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—STONE-FRONT HOUSE IN GROVE land Park, near Chicago University, $5,500. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$6,500—704 SOUTH STATE-ST., NEAR Fourteenth-st., 4-story brick stores and 16 flat building covers lot; the cheapest piece of property ever offered in Chicago. Look. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 159 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS, DWELLINGS, AND acre property on South Side, near Lake boulevard; steam and horse cars. CHAS. CLEAVER, Room 21, 84 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND lot on Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.; a bargain; easy terms. D. HENRY SHELDON, 122 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—325 HOYNE-ST., ONLY ONE BLOCK from Van Buren-st. car; 2-story brick, east front, 7 rooms and cellar, paved street, only $3,000, on terms to suit. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—375 FEET ON WENTWORTH-AV., near the Pavilion-boulevard; also, 75 feet in the grove near 35th-st.; in good neighborhood; a bargain. For particulars apply at Room 10, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 95 CLARK-ST.—66 Warren-av., 2-story and basement brick, 3 rooms deep, in nice order, and brick barn; also stone-front house on Throop-st., near Madison; rents for $40; 760 Lake-front house on Monroe-st., near Seeley-av., rents for $480, $4,600; and a large list of houses in all parts of the West Division.

FOR SALE—NO. 393 WEST CONGRESS-ST., JUST west of Hoyne, 2-story brick, with cellar; laundry in cellar; house has all modern improvements; lot 20x175; price, $4,500; terms to suit. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 95 CLARK-ST.—3-story (no basement) stone house and barn on Ashland-av., near Robey-st., $3,500. House and lot at Washington Heights, $2,000, to exchange for city house and pay cash difference.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON CALUmet-av., near Twenty-second-st.; has every thing first-class in every respect. Would take a smaller house in exchange. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON DEARBORN-AV., NEAR INDIana-st., 50x30, at a bargain, if sold immediately. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER TWENTYfourth-st., fine brick house and barn, and lot 127x134; low price if sold immediately. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINE STONE-FRONT RESIdence, 59 University-place is being put in complete order, and can be had on easy terms. If not rent if not sold this week. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle.

FOR SALE—ON ADAMS-ST., NEAR ASHLAND-av., first-class 2-story and basement stone front house and barn; very low. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 67 CONGRESS-PARK, NORTHwest corner Harrison-st., 2-story and basement brick, only $5,000. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 151 NORTH WESTERN-AV., near Kinzie-st., 2-story frame, double lot, 44 x 124, a bargain. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ON FOX RIVER, BETWEEN Geneva and Batavia, large two-story dwelling, with 10 to 45 acres of ground; also a modern gothic cottage, with 10 acres adjoining same. The property is every way first-class and access to Chicago. S. TOWNE, owner, Batavia, Ill. F. F. O., 40 Pierce-st.

FOR SALE—NICE BARGAIN—15 ACRES FINE land, in Glencoe and Lake Forest building locations; will soon have a station on it; price, $1,500. HOTCHKISS & CRANDALL, 108 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RENT—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSES, lots, and acres in Highland Park; large and unequaled pleasure and business buggies; low edifice springs, side bars, and side springs. The absolute fact that there is a larger number of our well-known buggies in use than of any other maker of good work, and that they command the highest price, either new or old, is a very sure test of superior qualities. The best is always the most economical. PENNOYER & CO., 260 to 266 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES CLOSE TO DEPOT, within few miles of city limits, at a great bargain. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT THE VILLAGE OF AUSTIN, 2 miles west of city limits, on Lake-st., lots, houses and lots, houses with acres attached; also acre ground in 10, 15, 20, 40, or 120 tracts. One hundred acres within 15 rods of depot, will only be sold in large lots and first-class improvements. Inquire of H. W. AUSTIN, 102 and 104 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN every particular, in South Evanston; brick house and barn; hot and cold water and gas in the house; ice-house, grape-arbor, and lattice, nice grounds. H. C. MOREY, 95 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT SOUTH CHICAGO, IN Sec. 36, 38, 14, north of Michigan Southern Railroad. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR CHICAGO—THE MOST ACtractive 25-acre village residence in Illinois. ISAAC CLAFLIN & CO., 158 Lake-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARMING LANDS IN CALIFORNIA—A ranch of 128 acres, and another of about 750 acres, with the growing crops, horses, cattle, farming-implements, etc. These lands, which are improved, are situated in Solano County, 24 miles from Hartley, a station on the S. P. R. R., which connects with the overland railroad. They are distant 30 miles from Sacramento and 62 miles from San Francisco. Solano is one of the best agricultural counties in California, and the lands, lying directly under the coast range, never fail of having sufficient moisture to raise a crop.

Also, 1,600 acres of what is known as the warm or semi-tropical belt of the coast range. This belt furnishes San Francisco with its earliest vegetables and fruit, and it is adapted to the growing of raisins, figs, prunes, lemons, oranges, etc. This land will be sold in tracts of from 20 to 80 or more acres, to suit purchasers.

For particular information address JAMES L. ENGLISH, Sacramento, Cal.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BY JAS. R. GOODMAN & CO., NO. 68 Washington-st.—Houses and lots in desirable locations on South Side. We have many inquiries from customers not suited with our present list, for values from $5,000 to $12,000. Owners are invited to call and leave descriptions.

WANTED—CHEAP LOTS IN ALL PORTIONS of the city and suburbs; we have customers for a number. PIERCE & OUTHET, 162 La Salle-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—A HANDSOME Chickering piano. Will take part pay in board for wo. Address D 22, Tribune office.

PIANOS, ORGANS, PIANOS, ORGANS — FOR RENT — FOR SALE — W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

PROF. ZIEGFELD, LEDOCHOWSKI, GILL, PAUL, HESSE, And many other artists, USE ONLY THE HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS. W. W. KIMBALL, Cor. State and Adams-sts.

RENT PAID 2-AND-A-QUARTER YEARS BUYS one. MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS. BEST CABINET OR PARLOR ORGANS IN THE WORLD; winners of highest distinction at every world's fair for thirteen years. Prices, $51, $57, $65, $84, $108 to $500, and upward. Also for easy payments, $5 a month, or $6.38 a quarter and upward. Catalogues free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Nos. 250 and 252 Wabash-av., Chicago.

ATTENTION—PARTIES LOOKING FOR A FIRSTclass upright piano, popular maker, at less than quarter cost, can call at 750 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free. 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS, MAGAZINES, AND music in any quantity. Call at or address CHAPIN'S, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY EDWARD GOODRIDGE, 220 WEST Madison-st.:

240 West Jackson-st., 10 rooms, vacant, $30.

164 South Peoria-st., 10 rooms, $40.

459 West Van Buren-st., brick, $40.

491 West Taylor-st., cottage, $20.

255 West Indiana-st., 6 rooms, $12.

16 Flournoy-st., cottage and barn, $22.

85 South Curtis-st., 9 rooms, $30.

151 West Harrison-st., stone-front, $35.

201 West Madison-st., 2 rooms, suitable for millinery or dressmaking, fine location, $25.

19 West Lake-st., 8 rooms, second floor, $30.

48 West Jackson-st., elegantly furnished, $60.

140 West Lake-st., 4 rooms, $15.

674 West Adams-st., stone-front, $27.50.

19 South May-st., 7 rooms, and fine barn, $20.

630 West Lake-st., 5 rooms, $15.

953 West Harrison-st., stone-front, 13 rooms, $45, and others.

STORES, ETC.

258 West Madison-st., corner Sangamon, now vacant; this is the choicest location on the street for any first-class business.

171, 173, and 175 South Desplaines-st., $75 each.

173 South Desplaines-st., fine basement.

630 West Lake-st., fine brick store; will divide if required for two parties.

400 and 402 West Madison-st., 40x110 feet, and others. As my list varies daily I invite all classes looking for any kind of rental property to call, and I will endeavor to suit them.

Having handled rental property in Chicago for the past twenty-five years, I flatter myself that I can give perfect satisfaction to landlords who may be pleased to place their business in my charge, assuring them it will be thoroughly cared for.

TO RENT—$18 PER MONTH—2-STORY BRICK, 19 Grenshaw-st.

$17—2-story brick, 25 Grenshaw-st.

$15—First two floors of brick house, 13 Grenshaw-st.

$17—Six-room cottage, 16 Fillmore-st.

$16—Two-story brick, 39 Fillmore-st.

$11—Six rooms, 29 Harvard-st.

$11—Six rooms, 31 Harvard-st.

$17—Six-room cottage, 11 Harvard-st.

$17—Two-story brick, 447 Irving-place.

Inquire at 65 Western-av.

TO RENT—95 WEST MONROE-ST., CORNER Leavitt, elegant brick, $60. 707 West Monroe, stone-front, 12 rooms (has barn), $50. 126 South Wood, octagon brick, $45. 260 West Lake, large fine frame with flat, $30. 592 Hubbard, large frame and 100-foot lot, with barn, $30. 283 Groveland Park-av., near Thirty-first-st., 2-story brick, $35. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—THREE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front houses, 257, 251, and 255 Adams-st.; two 2-story and stone-front houses, 195 and 197 Ashland-av. J. A. KING, 51 Lake-st.

TO RENT—1021 MADISON-ST., 6 ROOMS AND barn; 533 Paulina-st., brick cottage, 6 rooms, near Milwaukee-av.; 1035 Van Buren-st., 6 rooms and barn; 134 Walnut-st., corner Robey; 211 Walnut-st., 8 rooms; 250 Park-av., cottage, 6 rooms; rent $12 to $30. GEO. D. PEASE, 147 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—322 WALNUT-ST., 2-STORY 9-ROOM house; will put in thorough repair; $25. C. D. MARTEN, abstract office, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—WASHINGTON-ST., WEST OF UNION Park, first-class 2-story and basement house to a small family without children, or a gentleman and wife with privilege of keeping two adult boarders. Rooms of gentleman and wife taken for rent. Address G 72, Tribune office.

TO RENT—$45 PER MONTH, ELEGANT MARBLE front house, 365 West Jackson-st.; has all modern improvements.

$30—6-room house, 153 Centre-av.; has all modern improvements.

$20—6-room house, 320 West Congress-st.

Inquire at 185 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT—159 PAULINA-ST., NEAR JACKSON, 2-story frame of nine rooms, all modern improvements, barn. E. SLOSSON & CO., 156 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STONE-FRONT HOUSE fronting Jefferson Park to reliable tenant. HOTCHKISS & CRANDALL, 108 Washington-st.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE in very desirable location on West Side; good front; ten rooms; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on same floor; will be rented only to small family who can guarantee good care of furniture; possession at once. G 66, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR THE a numer, nicely furnished; 62 West Washington-st., two-story and basement brick; three rooms to sleep, with barn; all modern improvements; in good repair.

TO RENT—BY J. C. MCCORD, 154 LA SALLE-ST., 248 Carroll-av., 10 rooms, stone front, all modern improvements, and gas-fixtures.

TO RENT—626 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., TWOstory and basement stone front; 662 West Washington-st., 2-story and basement brick; inquire at 190 Lake-st., or Room 30, 164 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM COTTAGE 36 WOOD-ST., near Madison. LEAHY, 147 Randolph-st., Room 4. Office hours 9 to 12.

South Side.

TO RENT—3-STORY MANSARD AND CELLAR octagon brick house on Grosvenor-av., near Forty-third-st., 10 rooms, with bath, hot and cold water, parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on one floor; all modern conveniences; $45 per month.

The 2-story and basement stone-front house southeast corner of Thirtieth-st. and Wabash-av.; very nice neighborhood; $35 per month; inside house, $60.

Cottage No. 53 Vernon-av., $12.50.

A small house and four acres of land at Grand Crossing, $15.

Store and cellar at 954 Milwaukee-av.

1552 and 1554 Wabash-av., 2-story and basement stone fronts, with barns, $40.

1550 Wabash-av., corner of Thirtieth-st., 2-story and basement stone-front with barn, $65.

TO RENT—TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO 8-ROOM ONE STORY AND A half cottages, Nos

The Tribune.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of Robson and Crane. "Sharps and Flats." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of the Kiralfy Brothers. "Enchantment." Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Afternoon. "Medea." Evening, Sothern in "Our American Cousin."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

VAN RENSSELAER GRAND LODGE OF PERFECTION, A. & A. Scottish Rite Masons.—There will be a regular assembly on Thursday evening for business and work on the ninth and tenth degrees. By order of GEO. R. McCLELLAND, T. P. G. M. RD. GOODALE, Grand Secretary.

SPECIAL MUSTER AT POST 28, G. A. R., to-night. Action will be taken in reference to the funeral of Comrade James Stewart. A full attendance of comrades is especially desired.
By order of the Commander:
WM. H. REED, Adjutant.

BLAIR LODGE, NO. 38, A. F. AND A. M.—The members are requested to meet at the hall, No. 72 Monroe-st., at 12:30 p. m., Thursday, April 15, to attend the funeral of deceased brother James Stewart. The fraternity cordially invited. By order.
M. H. BUZZELL, Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1880.

GLADSTONE declines the proffered reception at London.

LEADVILLE is rather a lively town. Two quarrels which ended fatally occurred there last Sunday.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF lies in a very precarious state. His death may be expected at any moment.

HEAVY frosts have prevailed for the last three nights in Georgia, doing serious damage to the fruit-trees and vegetables.

A SPANISH steamer has been lost in the ice off Newfoundland. Her crew has been conveyed in safety to the Island St. Pierre Miquelon.

NO NEW case of small-pox was reported yesterday. Two patients died of the disease at the Small-Pox Hospital. The health officers are on the alert.

IMMIGRATION continues to increase. Some 4,000 persons of the immigrant class arrived at Castle Garden yesterday, among them being 200 Finlanders.

GEN. MILES reports the number of Sioux Indians desirous of surrendering to the Government to be very few. Those who do are treated as prisoners of war.

CHINESE troops have occupied Macao, a dependency of Portugal. Russia will unite with that country in expelling them if they refuse to leave when asked to do so.

THE Liberal leaders will meet in London to-morrow to perfect their plans for the future. It is likely that the question of the leadership will be settled at this meeting.

A NEGRO who attempted to outrage a white woman near Petersburg, Va., was taken out of jail last night by a party of seventy-five men and hanged. The lynchers were masked.

THE Swedish Parliament rejected the Government army bill, and the Ministry has resigned in consequence. The King has intrusted Count Arvil with the duty of forming another Cabinet.

A COMMERCIAL traveler in the employment of Field, Leiter & Co., of this city, was yesterday awarded $45,000 damages by a Boston jury for the crushing of his leg three years ago on the Grand Trunk Railroad.

ALL the circumstances attending the sad death of Thomas S. Dobbins, Jr., in this city yesterday tend to show the falseness of the theory of suicide advanced by an afternoon paper. It is evident the fatality was the result of accident purely.

BEACONSFIELD is at present only a life Peer, and as such the title would become extinct at his death. That his brother may have the reversion of a title, it is now proposed to confer on him an hereditary peerage, with the title of Baron.

BARON HAUSMANN, a member of the French Chamber of Deputies from Corsica, is reported to be willing to resign his seat in favor of a more active Bonapartist, Raoul Duval, editor of the Paris *Nations*. The change will be made in the interest of Pion-Pion.

THE House Committee on Elections, through Congressman Manning, submitted their report yesterday recommending resolutions to the effect that neither Donnelly nor Washburn was entitled to the seat from the Third Minnesota District. No action was taken on the matter.

THE House Democrats yesterday passed by a party vote the Army Appropriation bill with the political rider forbidding the President to exercise his constitutional prerogative in the location of Federal troops and removing all restrictions upon violence and murder at the polls.

THE first vacancy in the newly-elected Parliament is caused by the death of Lord Elcho's father. The son goes to the Upper House as his father's successor, and a vacancy is thus created in Haddingtonshire, Scotland. Lord Elcho is a Tory, but the Liberals expect to elect his successor.

MR. W. H. GLADSTONE, son of the Liberal leader, who represented the borough of Whitby in the late Parliament, has just been elected from Worcestershire. Should Herbert Gladstone be elected from Leeds, the ex-Premier will have a fair family representation in the House.

PRINCE BISMARCK thinks that the Liberal triumph in England bodes no good to the German Empire. He fears that Russia, not having any fear of the British lion, will form an alliance with France, and as a consequence he favors the maintenance of the German army on a war footing.

THE revenue officers had an encounter with some North Carolina moonshiners Monday. One of the latter was killed, and the officers seized 4 distilleries, 16 stills, and 1,600 gallons of whisky. Some officers have also seized and destroyed 9 distilleries, 6 copper stills, and 10,000 gallons of mash and beer in Pickens and Cherokee Counties, South Carolina.

TO AVOID service in the army many Germans are leaving their own country for the United States. In one week 5,200 persons embarked at Bremen for this country. Those who are leaving are said to be of the better class of artisans, and the loss will be seriously felt in Germany.

THE French Catholic Bishops condemn the decrees against the religious orders, but in a very mild way. Fierce denunciations are things of the past with the Episcopate of France. Dupanloup is dead, and the spirit with which he inspired the ecclesiastics of France seems to have died with him.

AT the Cabinet council yesterday it was decided to assign District-Attorney Martin L. Townsend, of Troy, as counsel to Cadet Whittaker. All the members were agreed that the young man should have a full and impartial investigation. No better man than Mr. Townsend could have been assigned to insure this.

KEMBLE, the Pennsylvania corruptionist, appeared in court yesterday at Harrisburg, and gave bail for his further appearance on the 28th inst. Mr. Kemble does not like newspapers, and claims that they misrepresent him. He avers that he is a persecuted man, but he has yet explained away his complicity in the boiling business.

THERE is now no reason to doubt that the Beaconsfield Ministry will resign immediately on the return of Queen Victoria from the Continent. The Ministers are preparing to vacate their official residences. Beaconsfield is getting ready his list of new Peers, and the smaller fry are scrambling for such offices as they can retain under a change of Cabinets.

THERE is considerable ill-feeling manifested between the moderate and the ultra Republicans of France. M. Clemenceau's radical speech last Sunday seems to have roused the ire of M. Gambetta, who in his paper—*La Republique Francaise*—bitterly attacks Clemenceau for his pessimist views and his unfounded denunciation of "the best Republican Government France has ever enjoyed."

A PARTY named White and another party named Adams, both members of a Philadelphia fashionable society, had a quarrel some night last week. A challenge and an acceptance followed. They met on the field of honor. Result, as a matter of course, no one killed, and a restoration of old-time friendship. The duelists probably copied the poet Moore and the critic Jeffrey and loaded their pistols with paper wads.

THE Southern Democratic leaders are said to be almost all opposed to Tilden, and express it as their firm belief that his nomination by the party would be ruinous. Nevertheless Tilden, if nominated, will command the support of the Solid South, as would any other Democrat. It is not men, nor yet principles, but the control of the Government that those fellows want, and it makes little difference to them who the President may be so long as they hold the balance of power in the Democratic party.

LORD JOHN MANNERS, who as Postmaster-General of England has been frequently accused of playing "obstructionist" with the public business, was yesterday reflected to Parliament. This gentleman is the author of the startling apostrophe to Providence, "to let law and learning cease and arts and commerce die" rather than England "should lose her old nobility." The electors of Leicestershire are evidently enamored of the "old nobility," and particularly of the branch of it represented by Lord John Manners.

THE periodical announcement is made that the English Ritualists are joining the Roman Catholic Church in great numbers. Somehow the Protestantism of England is not greatly affected by these frequently reported depletions. The fact is that the reports are gross exaggerations, the only accessions to the Roman Catholic Church being a few emotional clergymen and a very small percentage of the lady members of their congregations. The great mass of the English people are as fierce in their hostility to the Papacy now as during the days of Elizabeth and Cromwell.

THE proceedings in the Ways and Means Committee of the House yesterday plainly indicate that there is not the least prospect of a revision of the tariff through the agency of that Committee. Every step tending towards presenting an honest report to the House was filibustered against by Conger, Frye, Kelley, Phelps, and Cromwell, Mr. Garfield was paired against Tucker or he would have added his influence and vote to the obstructionists. The only hope for a revision now is to bring the matter before the House by a majority vote. Mr. Townshend promises to make another effort to introduce a bill to remove the duty on wood pulp and other articles. It is to be hoped he will succeed this time.

THE Sangamon County Republican Convention yesterday adopted resolutions instructing the delegation to the State Convention to labor for the renomination of Gov. Cullom, and pledging support to the nominee of the Chicago Convention. An attempt was made to force through an instruction for Grant, but this project was wisely abandoned, as the Blaine element in the Convention was sufficiently strong to have given battle to such a resolution with such vigor and effect as to entirely destroy any appearance of unanimity. The delegation, which goes to the State Convention uninstructed, is composed of men whose personal preferences are understood to be in the proportion of seven for Grant, four for Blaine, and one for Washburne.

MR. PARNELL'S election for Mayo County over the clerical candidate, Brown, completes his triumph over his opponents in Ireland. The Wexford people, by electing Barry and Byrne, the Parnellite candidates, last Monday, have shown how little they were influenced by priestly dictation, and have proved that the insult to Mr. Parnell was the work of an irresponsible and blackguard faction. Wherever Mr. Parnell has put forward, or rather indorsed, candidates, they have been elected despite every influence, sacerdotal and secular, and he has now the proud satisfaction of having his course sustained and his policy fully indorsed by every popular constituency in Ireland. Mr. Parnell will probably retain his seat for Mayo County, and two of his adherents will be elected for the seats in Cork and Meath for which he has been chosen.

SENATOR BAYARD, from the Committee on Finance of the Senate, yesterday reported a bill providing for the appointment of a commission consisting of nine gentlemen to investigate the question of tariff, the members to be appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. The Commissioners are to be paid $10 per day and expenses, and their duties will be to investigate all matters connected with mining, manufacturing, commercial, agricultural, and other interests of the United States, and report to Congress the result of their investigation, the evidence obtained, and the conclusions based thereon. The proposed commission is a very important one, as there is no doubt but the present tariff could be greatly improved. Investigation cannot but show the necessity of this. On the composition of the commission much of the value of the inquiry will, of course, depend.

THE reason of the unwillingness of several Democratic Senators to stand by the majority report of the Elections Committee in the Kellogg-Spofford case is explained, reflecting additional discredit upon Bon Hill, the author of the report. It has been discovered that Hill resorted to a very disreputable trick in his anxiety to secure concurrence in his report, and was guilty of a fraud which has greatly irritated some of the Democratic Senators. He incorporated in his report a precedent which he pretended was established in the case of Fitch vs. Bright in 1859, and for this purpose he quoted from that case the proposition that "the power of the Senate to judge as to the election and qualification of its own members is unlimited, abiding, and is not exhausted in any particular case by once adjudicating the same." Hill deliberately quoted this language as being that of the majority report in the Fitch-Bright case, and purposely concealed the fact that it was the language of the minority report. The Senate, which was at that time largely Democratic, overruled the minority report and concurred in the opposite views of the majority, which were presented by the father of Mr. Bayard, the present Senator from Delaware. Hill's dirty trick was discovered, and hence the present determination of Senators like Bayard, Thurman, and David Davis to adhere to the sound principle and precedent established over twenty years ago, when a Democratic Senate decided that a case once adjudicated could not be reopened and reviewed. Hill's low cunning has reacted upon himself, and the indications are that the present Committee report in favor of unseating Kellogg will be defeated by the aid of a large number of Democratic votes.

SANGAMON COUNTY, the stronghold of the machine in Illinois, sends a delegation about equally divided for and against the third term to the State Convention. The tally by counties in Illinois is now as follows:

County.	*Blaine.*	*Grant.*
Shelby	0	5
Kane	3	5
Champaign	0	1
Knox	12	0
Mason	4	1
Jasper	0	2
Clark	5	0
Wayne	3	1
Crawford	3	3
Sangamon	4	7
Total	40	25

Sherman has one delegate in Champaign, and Washburne one in Sangamon.

HAVE THE PEOPLE ANY RIGHTS WHICH A CONVENTION MUST RESPECT?

The active supporters of the third-term movement proceed upon the presumptious theory that the choice of the Chicago Convention must be limited to their candidate. Wards, townships, districts, and States are organized upon this plan. Conventions are made up to give "instructions" that neutralize the sentiments of nearly one-half, and sometimes more than one-half, of the Republican voters of a State. Mr. Blaine's friends believe that the selection should embrace at least two candidates in order to justify the purpose of a convention; but many of these gentlemen are only a little more tolerant than the third-termers, and are inclined to insist that the Republican choice necessarily lies between Grant and Blaine. The employés of Secretary Sherman's "literary bureau," and a considerable number of the gentlemen holding office under the Treasury Department, take still a different view of the case, and urge the claims of their chief to a hearing: they would widen out the field occupied by the Convention so as to include a possibility that one of three aspirants may be safely chosen by the Chicago Convention. This enumeration exhausts the list of active, working candidates, and the politicians who are enlisted in the cause of one or the other of these candidates are variously engaged in the effort to impress upon the Republican party that there is no other material which is either fit or available for Presidential purposes.

The most liberal of the three factions we have named takes a very contracted view of the situation. The Republican party is a National party. It has been in control of the General Government during the last twenty years. During most of that time it has had a majority in both Houses of Congress and the government of the most important States in the Union. The period of Republican ascendency has included the most trying ordeals which the American Republic has ever encountered. Secession, war, reconstruction, inflation, panic, and corruption have tested the strength and capacity of the Republican party. It has gone through a variety of experiences, such as no other political party ever survived. Is it reasonable to conclude that, after this extended and arduous trial in the art of government, followed by conspicuous and honorable triumphs, the Republican party is so reduced in strength and so feeble in resources that its lease of life depends upon any one man, who, being mortal, may pass away at any time? Is it plausible to contend that, if the fate of the party does not absolutely depend upon one man, then there are only two, or at most three, who can save the party from wreck and ruin? Has the long and prosperous career of the Republican party educated so few statesmen, or have all the able, courageous, and popular members of the party deserted it?

The original theory of the Electoral College was that a certain number of representative men from the various States, selected by the people, could be safely trusted with the choice of a Chief Magistrate from among all the citizens of the Republic. Then the party spirit naturally developed strength, and the practice of formal nominations by conventions was a restraint put upon the chosen Electors. The Electors are no longer morally free to cast their votes for any one except the nominee of their party convention; they represent a single candidate. But, until recently, the party convention has been regarded as a representative body upon which is conferred a part of the right and duty that originally attached to the Electoral College. The theory is that the people shall agree upon certain men in whose judgment and honesty of purpose they can trust, who shall meet together in consultation and in turn agree upon some citizen who embodies the sentiments of his party and who can command a popular support for the Electors who shall represent his cause. But the recent practice would seem to imply that the National Convention can no longer be a free body, but that it must be made up of special and sworn agents of one or two, or at most three, candidates. Questions of comparative fitness and availability must give way to "instructions" that have been manipulated under machine influences, and the element of choice or preference seems to have been entirely eliminated from the functions of the men to whom a selection has been nominally delegated.

It is insulting to the Republican party, and through it to the intelligence and resources of the American people, to maintain that any one man is essential to the vindication of its principles, or that any one man embodies all the worth, esteem, and popularity that a party career of twenty years has been able to develop. It is natural that some Republicans should prefer Gen. Grant, others Blaine, others some one else; but such preference should not be so intolerant as to close the lists for the Presidential prize against all other citizens. Are such men as Edmunds of Vermont, Washburne of Illinois, Garfield of Ohio, Chamberlain of Maine, Windom of Minnesota, and many others of recognized ability, unblemished character, and large popularity, to be excluded from the available and desirable material for the Presidential office? If it shall be found that the antagonism to the third term is so widely spread and so deeply rooted as to threaten the defeat of Gen. Grant in case he is the Republican candidate, is there none other of Republican principles to whom the party can turn? If Gen. Grant's adherents shall develop such keen hostility to Blaine (because the latter has dared to oppose himself to their candidate) as to endanger the success of the party with Blaine as its leader, must the party still confess its poverty in ability and statesmanship, and abide by the alternative between the two contending candidates? If it be practically demonstrated that some other citizen can unite the strength of the party, appease all factions, allay all dissensions, and appeal to the confidence of the American people, as Hayes did in 1876, has the time come when the Republican party will not be permitted to combine upon such a leader?

The mass of the voters take a broader view of a Presidential election than that urged by politicians who are tied up to the fortunes of some one candidate, and there have been recent signs that the popular influence is beginning to counteract the impression which the "specialists" are seeking to spread. An instance of this is found in certain expressions that came to THE TRIBUNE'S notice yesterday from different quarters. The Chicago *Journal*, which leans to Grant, had said in regard to the sentiment of Illinois: "If Grant and Blaine [between whom the contest was admitted to be close] were out of the way Washburne would be the people's choice by a very large majority." Commenting upon this, the Indianapolis *Journal*, which leans to Blaine, says that Blaine is ahead of Grant in Indiana, but repeats in the same words that "if both were out of the way Washburne would be the people's choice by a large majority." The Cincinnati *Commercial*, which advocates Sherman, thinks that Gen. Grant will not have more than one-third of the Chicago Convention, and that the Convention will be called upon to decide between Sherman and Blaine, or name a third man; "and in case there is a third man," adds the *Commercial*, "public opinion has strongly designated Washburne." A Michigan member of Congress at the same time reports a preponderating sentiment in his State in favor of Blaine, but adds: "The feeling among Michigan Republicans now appears to be that, if they have to fall back on anybody else, Washburne will be their choice." These simultaneous and independent expressions from four different States would probably find a favorable response from every Republican State in the Union if they could be formally submitted to the voters. If Mr. Washburne were involved in a heated, personal contest for the nomination, as Gen. Grant, Mr. Blaine, and Secretary Sherman are, it may be that the public mind would turn with a similar accord to Edmunds of Vermont, Chamberlain of Maine, or some other able, upright, popular, and available citizen. Shall the National Republican Convention be so packed that it will not be free to choose a candidate upon whom Republicans everywhere can and will unite?

AN ENTIRE ASS.

One Warren M. Bateman, an Ohio man, has just issued at Washington, over his own signature, as chief of the Sherman Bureau, a pamphlet containing extracts from the editorials of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE from August to December, 1877, in which the resumption of specie-payments in gold alone on Jan. 1, 1879, was declared to be improbable, if not impossible. These extracts are taken with especial care to leave the inference that this paper was opposed to a resumption of specie-payments. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE favored the remonetization and free coinage of silver. The Secretary of the Treasury opposed the restoration of silver and favored resumption in gold alone. This would make all the greenbacks, National-bank notes, and all debts, public and private, payable in gold alone, of which at that time there was not over $150,000,000 in the country. THE TRIBUNE, day after day during the entire year of 1877, advocated the restoration of silver and opposed any and every attempt to enforce specie-payments in gold alone, especially as to do so would necessitate the retirement of all paper money and the reduction of the entire currency of the country to dear and scarce gold. This man Bateman has issued his pamphlet, taking extracts from the editorials of this paper and endeavoring to give to them a perverted meaning.

What is the purpose sought by this pamphlet?

Some weeks ago this Ass, Bateman, made a speech in Ohio in which he professed to describe a so-called interview between Mr. Medill, of this paper, and Mr. John Sherman. He located this interview at Washington in the winter of 1877–78. In it he described Mr. Medill appealing as a man in a bankrupt condition, to John Sherman to repudiate and nullify the Resumption law, bewailing the condition to which it would reduce the country, and when Sherman, with the heroism that would have shamed the noblest Roman, refused to do this act, that Medill threatened him with annihilation and vengeance, and has ever since refused to support Sherman for the Republican nomination for President.

Bateman, the Ass, proposed to unmask the villain who had attempted to seduce the Secretary.

This statement of the interview was promptly and unequivocally denied, and the falsity so clearly established that to whatever other objections were made to Mr. Sherman was added the weakness of allowing Bateman, the Ass, to speak for him.

Mr. Sherman, therefore, from a feeling of kindness to the poor animal whose zeal was in such excess of his intelligence, wrote a note stating that the only interview he had had with Mr. Medill was "in the fall of 1877." Mr. Medill was in Galveston, Tex., when he saw this note, and promptly disclosed its absurdity by showing that he had not been in Washington at any time in the fall of 1877, and consequently the change in date had not changed the falsity of the original statement of Bateman, the Ass.

Now Bateman, the Ass, finding his sensational story of the interview completely blocked, has inveigled the other asses of the Bureau to waste their time and money in the publication of this pamphlet; but the herd had intelligence enough not to sign it, leaving the whole glory to the longest ears.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE in 1877 was filled with demands for the restoration of silver; it was not a party question; THE TRIBUNE was backed by the entire people of the West, and by no portion of the people more heartily than by the people of Ohio. When Mr. Sherman visited Ohio in that year, THE TRIBUNE implored him to explain to the people of Ohio whether the Government proposed when resumption took place that the greenbacks were to be withdrawn from circulation or not; whether he expected silver to be restored and coined to the full capacity of the mints; whether he intended after Jan. 1, 1879, to have gold the exclusive legal-tender money of the country; and when and how he was to get the gold for this purpose; but Mr. Sherman refused to say one word on any of these points to the people of Ohio, leaving uncontradicted the bold assertions of the New York press that silver was not to be restored, that greenbacks were to be redeemed in "gold coin" and withdrawn forever, and that after Jan. 1, 1879, gold was to be the exclusive legal-tender money of the country.

The Democrats carried the State of Ohio at that election by 20,000 majority, and to Mr. Sherman's refusal to explain these questions to a people vitally interested in them that defeat was, perhaps, to some extent attributed.

Now, Bateman, the Ass, has been culling extracts from some of these editorials and going to the expense of printing them. THE TRIBUNE could have furnished him with hundreds of editorials on the subject, which, if he had read with an ability to comprehend them, might have awakened intelligence enough to enable him to understand what an Ass he was.

In the beginning of this controversy, provoked by this super-zealous thistle-eater, THE TRIBUNE stated that the thing sought to be established by the friends of Mr. Sherman was, that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE had opposed vehemently the course of Mr. Sherman on the silver question, and on all questions dependent thereon, and had equally opposed his scheme to demonetize the greenbacks, and had opposed all his measures having for their object the establishment of an exclusively gold legal-tender currency; they were at liberty to make the most of it,—that THE TRIBUNE would not waste time or space on that point.

But the "interview" promulgated by Bateman, the Ass, was so maliciously untrue it was denied, as was also the same interview with the date changed. The publication in this pamphlet of garbled extracts from editorials on resumption "in gold alone" as evidence that the editor of this paper pleaded impending bankruptcy to induce the Secretary of the Treasury to nullify the laws and violate his sworn duty, is too contemptible, too small, to be charged against Secretary Sherman, and can only be attributed to Bateman, the Ass, whose vanity has led him to suppose that the eyes of the world were upon him, when in fact his ears alone have been visible.

CANDIDATES AND THE PEOPLE.

Let us keep quite cool on the Presidential question. Above all, it should be borne constantly in mind that this is a Government of the people, for the people, by the people, not a Government of Presidential candidates, for Presidential candidates, by Presidential candidates. There is not much danger that the people will forget this fact, but the machine organs have allowed it to slip entirely out of mind. They assume that the candidate for the Presidency, whoever he may be, is entitled by virtue of that fact alone to the solid vote of his State in Convention. Suppose every State, big and little, in the Union should happen to possess an aspirant, big or little, for the Presidential nomination of the Republican party. On the theory of the organ, the friends of each of the thirty-eight candidates would be precluded by a high sense of honor from putting forth the smallest effort to secure votes for him outside the precincts of his State. For example: Suppose Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania were a candidate, Senator Conkling of New York a candidate, and Senator Logan of Illinois a candidate. If Senator Logan's friends should seek votes for him in Pennsylvania or New York Senator Logan himself would be regarded as a "bully" and as treating Messrs. Conkling and Cameron "with lofty disdain and supreme contempt"; and on the other hand if, under such circumstances, the friends of Messrs. Conkling and Cameron should seek votes for their candidates in Illinois those estimable gentlemen and distinguished statesmen would be regarded as "bullies," and as treating Mr. Logan "with lofty disdain and supreme contempt." The desire of Logan's friends in Pennsylvania and New York to send Logan delegates to the Convention would be regarded as evidence of Logan's intent to "stab" Conkling and Cameron, and those gentlemen would, according to the organ, be justified in making Logan "suffer for the attempt." This is the language of an organ. It follows that, to control the vote of a State, big or little, in convention, it is only necessary for Tom, Dick, or Harry to become a big or little candidate for the Presidential nomination of his party. By virtue of his right to the vote of his State he may go to the Convention with that vote in his pocket. And if he has a right to carry it there, the right to use it as he deems best is certainly included. So, when the thirty-eight candidates are assembled, they have the power to block the Convention until they can trade off their property to the best advantage. This is the conclusion to which the logic of the machine leads. According to its theory Mr. Blaine is entitled to control the vote of the Maine delegation because he lives in the State of Maine and is a candidate for the Presidency; Mr. Sherman has the same right of ownership in the Ohio delegation for the same reason; Gen. Grant holds a mortgage on Illinois for the same reason; and Mr. Edmunds may manipulate the Vermont delegation for himself first, and for whomsoever he desires afterwards. If Mr. Morton were alive he would own Indiana, and if Mr. Bristow were a candidate he could appropriate Kentucky. The stupidity of Pinchback is marvelous, since he has only to become an aspirant for the Presidency to hold the delegation of Louisiana in his breeches-pocket by virtue of the divine right of candidacy. Says a machine organ:

> Illinois, upon whom he (Grant) has conferred so much distinction, loves and venerates him. It would sink into contempt were it to so far forget itself as to join hands with any man—we do not here what his gifts—to humiliate and humble the battle-scarred hero who gave life to the country in its direst extremity. It will not do this. We have no fear of that. But it is an insult to Illinoisans and a reproach upon our good name that such a possibility is debated and canvassed.

The theory that a candidate for the Presidency, whoever he may be, is entitled to the solid vote of his State merely on account of his residence is exceedingly pernicious, because it involves the forced suspension of judgment of the people of the State. In the present instance, for example, the organ insists that the Republicans of Ohio, a great State, shall cast their vote in favor of John Sherman, whether they believe his nomination to be the wisest thing or not; and that the Republicans of Illinois, another great State, shall cast their vote for Gen. Grant, whether they believe he ought or ought not to be nominated. The organ supports Gen. Grant, and in the same breath with its loud demand for his nomination calls upon the Republicans of the great State of Ohio to send to the National Convention a delegation instructed to vote solidly against him! No position could be more absurd, no attitude more grotesque!

OHIO is booming for Blaine. All the arguments and appeals of the Sherman managers in that State cannot keep down the enthusiasm of the people or suppress their preferences. The Cleveland *Leader* says:

> Everything that could be has been done to stifle an honest expression by the people and let the politicians decide, at the dictation of the Washington wire-pullers, for whom the vote of Ohio shall be cast at Chicago. The Washington clique is for Sherman, the people are for Blaine. Below are the results of the struggle for the control of the State Convention up to this time:

Instructed for Blaine.	*Delegates.*
Ottawa	3
Athens	7
Columbiana	11
Jefferson	3
Henry	3
Wood	4
Total	36
Instructed for Sherman.	
Holmes	3
Fairfield	6
Total	9

Uninstructed.	*Blaine.*	*Sherman.*
Hardin	3	4
Clark	5	5
Scioto	1	6
Total	9	15
Total Blaine strength		45
Total Sherman strength		24
Total delegates chosen		69

> These figures tell their own story, but in justice to Senator Blaine it should be stated that the Blaine counties have not yet been heard from.

MR. RUSKIN has been lecturing in Florence on snakes, and the illustrations have been at least as startling as the subject matter of the discourse. Mr. Conway tells a good story, showing how far the self-forgetfulness and enthusiasm of Mr. Ruskin occasionally carry him:

> At one point of his lecture, Mr. Ruskin caused some amusement by persuading two rather reluctant officials to stand up on high chairs, about twenty feet apart, in order to display the skin of a boa-constrictor. Mr. Ruskin himself then nimbly leaped up on the table before him, and stood at one side, in order that the skin might be seen. In that prominent position he began describing the action of the boa; how, elastic as any small snake, it seized its prey by the action of a whip-lash; but when the coil was once around the victim, the lash was as a watch-spring with the rigidity of iron. The whole action of the boa was described with appropriate gesture, the whole being so dramatic as to elicit loud applause. This appeared to surprise Ruskin, who, looking down, perceived that he was standing on the top of his desk, and then leaped down with a boyish movement and smile.

JOHN E. THAYER, one of the most generous benefactors of Harvard College, made a will in 1855, in which he created a trust-fund, with the following remarkable comment:

> I give to the aforesaid Trustees the sum of $50,000, to pay the income of and from the said sum to the ten most meritorious scholars in Harvard University every year, etc. I had intended to have given to the University a very large sum, and, indeed, in a former will which I had made had done so; but I have seen, for the last few years, a constant disposition among politicians and certain sectarians to get possession of the same, which I have no doubt will greatly injure the same, etc.

At that time the Legislature had taken some action with reference to the College which, in the opinion of Mr. Thayer, was calculated to give it a political character and impair its usefulness. As he is still living and a warm friend of Harvard, it is possible he may see fit to carry out his original intentions.

THERE are some degrees of foolishness and credulity which the English Courts do not feel bound to protect. The *Pall Mall Gazette* reports the trial of a man named Lowry, who was charged with cheating by means of palmistry. On the day appointed for the boat-race he stood on the tow-path, offering to sell for two shillings and sixpence each purses containing two half-crowns. One which was purchased was found to contain two pennies. The prisoner said he had been himself caught in the same way and had to put up with the consequences. He explained how the trick was done. Turning up his sleeves, he threw two half-crowns into a purse, then took them out, and, pretending to throw them back, threw them into the hand holding the purse and substituted two pennies. The magistrate discharged the prisoner, remarking that persons who were fools enough to buy purses in that way must take the consequences.

PROF. SUMNER, whose controversy with President Porter over Herbert Spencer's book has excited so much attention, was originally from Hartford. Twenty-five years or more ago he was clerk in W. M. Judd's dry-goods store. His scholarly tastes proved too strong to be resisted, and he went to the High School, to Yale, and then, we believe, to Cambridge or Oxford. He has been preacher and editor and now is Professor, and has proved a brilliant man in all places. In New York he was the Rev. Dr. Washburne's assistant at Calvary Church, and edited the *Living Church*. Prof. Sumner is an agreeable talker, and personally is said to be a very charming man. His bumptious and controversial spirit is purely professional.

IN April, 1875, the following paragraph, which is interesting to say the least, appeared in the Cleveland *Herald*, and was widely commented on at the time:

> In a number of instances, gentlemen supposed to be near the President have declared he does not seek a third term, but in every instance it has been contradicted after such avowals, and no one has a right to speak for the President. The consequence is, it has come to be very generally believed the President does desire a third term. All the affectation of modesty that suggests that the President cannot properly decline to run a third time until asked by a Convention, and all the pretense that the third term is a bugbear, do not amount to shucks in the light of the suspicion that everything points to the fact that the President does desire a third term, and that the official and personal friends of the President are working for that end.

Ill.—Oh, April 9.

MONEY is being used in this State to further the interests of Blaine. Is this Jay Gould's fund? If it is, what reward does he expect in case his efforts are successful?

Ill.—Oh, April 13.

AT no time in the history of parties have three men been named for the Presidency more worthy of the place than Grant, Blaine, and Sherman. The man must be wholly blind who will not acknowledge the eminent services or brilliant abilities of each. Never was there less reason for slander or words of malice, and dishonest methods and threats of defeat, than in the present campaign.

THE persons chiefly interested in getting up the "spontaneous" third-term movement in this city are:

C. H. Reed,	J. A. Hunter,
"Gil" Pearce,	Penn Nixon,
Don Shepard,	Frank Palmer,
A. M. Wright,	T. E. Stacy,
H. H. Thomas,	J. L. Campbell,
S. H. McCrea,	Emery A. Storrs,
Leonard Swett,	Dick Tuthill,
D. K. Tenney,	G. D. Buckley,
J. L. Beveridge,	J. J. Richards.

These names are a platform in themselves. They sufficiently indicate the character and the strength of the third-term enthusiasm. It is not necessary to add one word to convince the people of Chicago how much the better element of the Republican party wants a third term.

WHEN a County Convention is held in Illinois the first thing in order is for some enthusiastic "boomster" to indite a dispatch to his chief to the effect that the people are wild for a third term. The next thing in order is for some truthful reporter to say that the delegates chosen to the State Convention are solid for Blaine. So it was in Mason County, and so it is again in Wayne County, which Dan Shepard and his organ the other day reported for Grant. A dispatch to THE TRIBUNE yesterday stated, and the country papers bear it out, that the Wayne County delegates are for Blaine.

IN reply to a Jewish elector who had written to him on the subject of the relation of the Jews to the two political parties in England, Mr. Bright has written as follows:

> MARCH 28, 1880.—DEAR SIR: I am afraid I shall have no opportunity of saying anything about the Jews. None but an ignorant one can fail to know that the Liberals, session after session, contended for the Jews when they were excluded from Parliament. Mr. Disraeli was, I think, the only man in the Tory side who voted for them, and the reason for his vote is obvious. I thank you for your note, and I am very truly yours, JOHN BRIGHT.

THE Mormon Church has this week released a debt of $800,000 due for passage-money from proselytes from Europe, and has in addition set up each of the newcomers with stock sufficient to start them in farming. Whether polygamy is right or not, it seems to pay. And there are the polygamous Utes, too, going to join forces with their brethren in Utah, simply because Senator Teller says they believe in and practice the system of plural marriages.

WEST VIRGINIA is practically solid against the third term. Anti-third-term resolutions have been adopted by several County Conventions. The Hon. F. H. Pierpont, the heroic old Union War Governor of Virginia, and the founder of West Virginia, says in a letter to the Baltimore *American*:

> The nomination of Gen. Grant would fall upon our people like a wet blanket. It would be a shower of disaster and defeat here.

THE Detroit *Post and Tribune's* canvass of the Republican voters of Michigan on election-day lacked but fifteen or twenty voting places of being complete, and it shows the following result:

Blaine	26,142
Grant	6,097
Sherman	1,976
Washburne	790
Edmunds	365
Scattering	1,779

UNLESS Senator Logan is very, very busy at Washington, he should hurry home to Illinois and look after his Grant machine.—*Philadelphia Times.*

In the words of the excited Dakota editor:

> Glory!!! He's come! He's safe! The lightning speaks, cheers ring, and cannon roar; full forty persons' welcomes greet the hero on our shore.

IT is the simple and literal truth that the choice of Blaine delegates to the Springfield Convention by Mason and Clark Counties was more surprising to the friends of Mr. Blaine in this city than to anybody else. Those counties had been by common consent conceded to the other side. But the people wouldn't have it so.

THE Louisville *Commercial* (Republican) estimates the division of forces in the Kentucky Convention thus:

Total instructed for Grant	581
Total uninstructed, Sherman, Blaine, and against third term	676

WHAT D. K. Tenney sighs for most of all is a fourth term of the Bankrupt law

WASHINGTON.

The Democracy Put Through the Rider on the Army Bill,

After a Specious Plea as to Precedents Set by Republicans.

Further Discussion of the Tariff in the Ways and Means Committee.

Little Prospect of Serious Attempt at Revision During This

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...Y BILL.
...H A POLITICAL RIDER.
...e Chicago Tribune.
April 13.—The House
...Appropriation bill with
...rty vote. The Demo-
...nts of the Republicans
... four days, and appre-
...press criticisms might
...sion that they did not
... debate, put forth one
...en. Thomas Ewing, of

amendment. He quoted from the speech made by Mr. Robeson to the effect that this amendment "bound our defenders hand and foot, and saved the flagstaff of the country." There was a law on the statute books in the very words of this amendment. The party of the gentleman from New Jersey had cast more votes for that law than the Democrats had. Where had the gentleman been when his party had been binding "our defenders hand and foot?" He could not have been off junketing, certainly, at such an hour of peril. [Laughter.]

Mr. Robeson—I was paired with the leader of the opposition.—F. Wood, of New York.

Mr. Ewing—That pair did not save the "flagstaff of the country." "What a spectacle," he continued; "the Republican party binding 'our defenders hand and foot.'" It was a case

VERY MUCH LIKE THAT OF WHITTAKER

at West Point. The suspicion was that the party complaining had bound itself. [Laughter.] Some gentlemen on the other side had said that the Democratic party ought not to assume that Hayes would use the army unlawfully. If George Washington were President, he (Ewing) would not be willing that he should have the power to use troops at the polls. Possibly Hayes might not make a bad use of that power. Another President might come in after him who would not be quite so goody-goody as Hayes. He might be a man of ambition and of willfulness. It might be Gen. Grant [slight applause from the Republican side and cries of "I will"] who had said in 1876 in a message to the House that it was well understood that the presence of United States troops at the polling-places never interfered with the franchises of any citizen. Over one hundred years after independence had been forged for and won, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Hall) had stated that American troops at American polls had no alarm for him. He (Ewing) would be ashamed of the other side of the House if he believed it could calmly utter and feel such a sentiment as that. Had the love of liberty died as arts and sciences progressed? Had this wonderful advance of the country in arts and sciences, this power which caused the people to explore the hidden depths of the universe, and to use the latent and invisible powers of Nature, been accompanied with the decay of the love of liberty in the American heart. If he felt that it had, he would pray to God that the people might give up steam and lightning, and go back to the wooden plow and the log cabin of their liberty-loving sires. [Applause on the Democratic side.] He did not know but that the Republican party might succeed in breaking down all safeguards of our liberty, and in handing over term after term, and term after term to the gentleman whom it was pressed to call (ignoring the million and a half of soldiers who had done the fighting) the savior of his country. But whether it could or could not succeed in that, those who believed that the use of the troops at the polls should not be permitted could not excuse themselves for failing to make this right, and he could tell the gentlemen on the other side that if they proposed to carry it before the people on the stump, and put themselves in the position of opposing that prohibition, the Democratic party would meet them upon it, and it might be that they would not come off with quite as flying colors as they had last fall.

Mr. Humphrey—If we do not succeed, we will not turn the Government over to you with

A WAR AND A REBELLION

on your hands. [Laughter.]

Mr. Ewing, in conclusion, declared that on whatever side the troops might be at the election precincts, bayonets would become the handmaidens of the petty despot who sent them instruments of the army sustaining him. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Robeson asked leave to read five lines from the "Liberty-Loving Siren."

Objection was made, and, amid a good deal of confusion, T. Turner advanced and demanded that the Chair order the Sergeant-at-Arms to take the gentleman from New Jersey into custody.

The question then recurred on the bill and amendments.

Minor amendments were adopted without a division, and that relative to troops at the polls by a strict party vote,—yeas, 116; nays, 95.

THE BILL THEN PASSED,—

yeas, 118; nays, 8,—another strict party vote, with the exception of Nicholas, who voted in the negative.

THE TARIFF.

YESTERDAY'S DISCUSSION IN COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—There seems to be little prospect of any serious attempt at a revision of the tariff at this session, and it now appears almost certain that no bill to put woodpulp on the free list or repeal the duties on paper can be passed unless in some manner such bills can be brought squarely before the House for action by a majority vote without any agency of the Ways and Means Committee. The action of the Committee to-day seems clearly to prove this. The Committee of Ways and Means spent its session to-day in a fruitless endeavor to take action on the bichromate ammonia bill. The subject was brought up on a motion by Mr. Felton to report the bill with its numerous amendments to the House. The motion was followed by a long debate, in which the propriety of making such a report was discussed. Mr. Conger was strenuous in his opposition to any proposition looking to a report of the bill. Mr. Carlisle then moved to take up the pending amendments and vote upon them next Thursday. There was some discussion on the proposition. It was a tie vote, as follows:

Yeas—Mills, Morrison, Wood, Carlisle, and Felton—5.

Nays—Conger, Frye, Kelley, Phelps, and Dunnell—5.

A VOTE WAS THEN TAKEN

on Mr. Conger's amendment admitting flannels, cottons, etc., at a duty of 45 per cent ad valorem. This was lost by a tie vote. Mr. Mills then offered as a substitute for the whole bill the bill recently introduced by Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, which exempts printing-paper, types, and salt from duty. Mr. Frye moved to strike paper from the bill. This motion was lost by a tie. Further action on the bill was cut short by Mr. Conger, who insisted on an adjournment when the hour of 12 was reached. Mr. Dunnell submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of a sub-committee to take into consideration the whole subject of tariff revision, but this was voted down by the revenue tariff men, who saw in the resolution an indefinite postponement of all possible action looking toward revenue reform.

The discussion in committee to-day was at times animated. In proposing the Townshend bill for the bichromate bill, Mr. Miller reminded the Committee that the House, only a week ago, had by a majority vote declared in its favor, and he considered this in the nature of an instruction to the Committee. There were but ten members present to-day, and of these Mr. Tucker was paired with Mr. Garfield, who is absent. Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana, is also absent in Louisiana.

THE COMMISSION.

The Senate Finance Committee has agreed upon and reported favorably to the Senate the bill introduced by Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, which provides for the appointment of a Tariff Commission. The bill proposes that a commission of experts, consisting of nine persons, shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate to take into consideration the entire subject of tariff revision, the experts not to be connected with Congress, and to be what their name implies, persons skilled in various branches of industry in their relations to political economy and government. The bill goes to the calendar.

HOOP IRON.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—In the Ways and Means Committee to-day, Mr. Morrison recorded his vote against Mr. Garfield's proposition on the hoop-iron question, making the vote six to six, and, for the present at least, defeating it. No vote was reached on the main question. The only direct vote was upon Representative Morrison's motion to substitute for the chrome iron bill (to which sundry amendments were attached at the last meeting).

THE KELLOGG CASE.

BEN HILL'S TRICK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—It has transpired that during one of the recent caucuses of Democratic Senators on the Kellogg case Ben Hill was directly accused of duplicity in suppressing in his report the important fact that the paragraph he quotes from the Fitch and Bright case in 1869, and upon which he mainly relies to support his doctrine that "The power of the Senate to judge as to the election and qualification of its own members is unlimited, abiding, and is not exhausted in any particular case by once adjudicating the same," was the language only of the minority of the Committee in that case. The majority of the Committee took an opposite view, the present Senator Bayard's father making the report. The Senate, which was overwhelmingly Democratic, overruled the minority and sustained the majority. That Ben Hill should have attempted to palm off as a precedent the very principle which a Democratic Senate repudiated so emphatically is said to have aroused the indignation of some of the prominent Senators, who boldly exposed the trick and turned the tables upon the trickster. This incident is said to have decided the contest. Hill was caught in his own trap, and Kellogg won the day.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS

are very much annoyed that their discussions in caucus on the Kellogg case should have gained such wide publicity through the press, and are determined, if possible, at their next caucus to discover who is responsible for this publicity. It will be a very fruitless and acrimonious inquiry. The Democratic caucus has no power to summon witnesses, or to punish for contempt, and the press will for once be able to ask Democratic Senators sitting as a caucus what they are going to do about it. The uneasiness of the Senators, however, indicates how accurate reports of these secret proceedings have been.

COMMITTEE WORK.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—Mr. Carlisle, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported to the House, late this afternoon, a new Internal Revenue bill, with a very lengthy report of sixty pages. The report was substantially summarized in a dispatch upon this subject a few days since. The bill goes on calendar, and under the new rules may be reached by two motions, which can be made either by the Ways and Means Committee or the Appropriations Committee. Those who are urging the bill here hope that it can pass next week, but of this there is much doubt. It seems to be settled that there will be no minority report.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—The Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds agreed to recommend a bill for the erection of a Court-House at Frankfort, Ky., to cost not exceeding $100,000.

BANKRUPT BILLS.

A new Bankrupt bill will probably be reported to the House at an early day.

THE EXODUS.

MORE TESTIMONY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—The Senate Exodus Committee to-day examined R. L. Faulkner, a colored man, 63 years old, from Natchitoches. Witness said he was a "Republican, but voted the Democratic ticket," because it was safer to do so, and because of late years he had become disgusted with the Republican leaders in the State. He thought there were seventy or eighty colored men in his district who preferred to and did vote the Democratic ticket, but, when asked by Senator Windom to mention the names of those he was positive voted that ticket, he could

THINK OF BUT FOUR.

He related his experience with the bulldozers, and said that in 1868 he was President of a Republican club in his parish. A few nights before election-day he was taken out of his house by forty or fifty masked men, who robbed him of his purse and registration papers, and then allowed him to return home after advising him to resign his position as President of the Club and to withdraw from politics, which he did. The Vice-President of the Club, a Methodist minister, he said,

DID NOT FARE SO WELL.

Armed and masked men visited the preacher's house about the same time, and, after calling him out, because the preacher recognized some of the party he was instantly shot and killed.

Witness said he had been persecuted by Republicans, presumably colored men, for affiliating with Democrats, and on one occasion they had taken a valuable mule belonging to him and drowned the animal.

NOTES AND NEWS.

A MILWAUKEE CONTEST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—Milwaukee is to be treated to a political surprise. John E. Eldred and Senator Van Schaick, of Milwaukee, arrived in Washington to-day to attempt to secure the appointment of Eldred to the office of Collector of Customs of Milwaukee. Eldred is backed by the recommendation of all the Republican members of the Legislature and all the State officers of Wisconsin, and by all the Republican members of Congress. John Nazro is the present Collector. He is a Republican of eminent respectability, who has held the office for a long time, and against whom no charges have been made, but he seems in some way to have lost his political friends. He is said to be rather more high-toned and impracticable than some of the politicians like, and too stiff-necked a Presbyterian. There is another complication in connection with this place, as it is said to have been promised by some of the Republican leaders to a German Republican, and the fact that he is not now receiving the support of Republicans his friends here say will work to the injury of the Republicans among the Germans. Senator Carpenter is one of Eldred's strongest supporters.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

Legal artifice having exhausted every pretext for further postponing consideration of the Geneva Award bill, it was taken up this afternoon, when Judge Davis read one of his ponderous opinions in defense of subrogation. Mr. Hoar replied, and offered an amendment to the bill which effectually cut off insurance companies and remunerates those who paid war premiums. Mr. Blaine, although not feeling well, made a few forcible remarks, and then Mr. Thurman, who has charge of the bill, expressed a wish that no vote would be taken on the Hoar amendment until the close of the debate, when he desires to speak for an hour or so. Mr. Bayard then defended the bill in an able speech, followed by an enlivening colloquy between Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Butler, the former intimating that the latter was not a lawyer. Later in the debate Mr. Carpenter inadvertently addressed the presiding officer as "Your Honor," and soon afterwards was inclined to doubt the authenticity of a letter which was simply signed "R. Cushing." "Ah," exclaimed Mr. Blaine, "the gentleman wants to have a notarial certificate attached to the paper stating it is the signature of Gen. Cushing, to make it what he calls 'testimony.'" The roar of laughter which followed showed that the Senator from Maine again had the best of it. To-morrow Senator Call, of Florida, will open the debate.

THE RESERVOIR SYSTEM.

A memorial in favor of the reservoir system on the Upper Mississippi River, which is signed by all the Republicans in Congress from the States in the Mississippi Valley whose districts are affected by commerce on that river, has been presented to the House Commerce Committee. The greater portion of the Democratic representatives from the following States have signed the memorial: Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri.

THE WASHBURN-DONNELLY CASE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—The House Committee on Elections to-day instructed Representative Manning to submit to the House the Washburn-Donnelly case in behalf of the Committee, and recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. That William D. Washburn is not entitled to his seat for the reasons submitted, and which are embodied in the majority report already submitted; and,

2. That Ignatius Donnelly is not entitled to a seat in the House from the Third Minnesota District for the reasons embodied in the majority report, also published.

TOBACCO TAX.

Receipts from the tobacco tax for the first six months of the present fiscal year, compared with the corresponding period of the last fiscal year, in all the districts which returned $30,000 and upwards during the fiscal year, show a total increase of $776,700.

NOMINATION.

The President has nominated Thomas W. Scott for Postmaster at Fairfield, Ill.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Charles C. Dow, Postmaster at Portage, Mich., and rejected L. B. Sturtevant, Supervisor of the Census Fifth District of Pennsylvania.

TOBACCO.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs ordered a favorable report to be made to the House upon Mr. House's joint resolution authorizing the President to open such negotiation with France, Spain, Austria, and Italy as he may deem advisable with a view to removing the restrictions on the importation of tobacco into those countries and securing to our citizens an open market therein for the same.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

All the pending nominations for promotion in the Engineer Corps and in the cavalry and infantry branches of the service were to-day reported favorably from the Senate Military Committee, and placed on the calendar.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—Mr. Bayard, from the Committee on Finance, reported, with amendments, the Senate bill to provide for the appointment of a commission to investigate the question of tariff. Placed on the calendar.

The Commission to investigate the tariff will consist of nine members, to be appointed from civil life by the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, the first named to be President. The Commissioners are to receive $10 per day each during the period engaged in active duty and actual traveling and other necessary expenses. It shall be the duty of the Commission to take into consideration and thoroughly investigate all the various questions relative to the agricultural, commercial, mercantile, manufacturing, mining, and industrial interests of the United States, so far as the same may be necessary to the establishment of a judicious tariff or the revision of the existing tariff upon the scale of justice to all interests and for the purpose of fully examining the matters which may come before it. Such Commission is empowered to visit such different portions of the country as it may deem advisable. They shall report to Congress the results of their investigations and the testimony taken from time to time, and make a final report not later than the first Monday in December, 1881.

Mr. Slater introduced a bill forfeiting to the United States the uncarned lands included in the grant made to the Oregon Central Railroad Company by the act of May 4, 1870, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary, which has charge of all bills to forfeit railroad grants.

The joint resolution legalizing the health ordinances of the District of Columbia was taken up. After some amendments had been made, the joint resolution was passed,—yeas, 40; nays, 6. The ordinances legalized are those of the late District Board of Health as revised, amended, and adopted Nov. 15, 1875, with certain exceptions.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Geneva Award bill.

Mr. Garland yielded the floor to Mr. Davis, of Illinois, who addressed the Senate. He expressed his surprise that the Senator from Massachusetts (Hoar), who recognized the right of subrogation, should deny that the underwriters are entitled to subrogation to the rights of insured owners of vessels destroyed by inculpated cruisers.

Both Governments understood that the Alabama claims included losses to American citizens by the operations of the various Confederate cruisers. We also presented claims as a nation, but the tribunal excluded them. We contended that Great Britain had failed in her duty. We might have declared war, but in accordance with the enlightened spirit of the age we submitted our disagreements to arbitration, and are bound in equity to abide by the letter and spirit of the result of that arbitration.

All claims except those for direct losses by inculpated cruisers were rejected, therefore we have no right to divert it to the payment of other claims. The award was made in gross, our agreement representing that the losses had already been aggravated by delay, but, in view of what is now argued by the opponents of the Committee bill, it is unfortunate that the tribunal was not allowed to pass on and certify each claim. It could not in that event be argued now that the award was to the Government as a National fund, unincumbered with conditions as to distribution. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn explicitly stated that the tribunal was to consider only claims for individual losses growing out of the acts of the three cruisers named. His language is too explicit to leave any doubt as to the nature of the award. We are morally bound to observe the spirit of the award, though the claimants have no legal remedy against the Government, simply because the United States is not liable to suit. We should not be misled by any misplaced sympathy, but decide the conflicting claims to this award by those principles of law and justice which should always govern in the determination of private rights.

Mr. Hoar moved to strike out of the bill the clause repealing so much of the act of 1874 as excludes claims of losses by insurance companies.

Mr. Thurman said to strike out the clause reimbursing underwriters would be to defeat the principal object of the bill. He hoped, therefore, that the vote on that motion would be reserved until the debate on the bill had ended. He expected to close the debate in support of the bill.

Mr. Bayard supported the bill.

A colloquy ensued between Messrs. Carpenter and Blaine, during which many personal thrusts were given and parried, causing much merriment in the galleries.

Mr. Thurman said the whole question could be put in a nutshell upon the claims of these private citizens for damages which they had sustained by the loss of their private property. Great Britain, by the judgment of the Geneva tribunal, has paid us $15,500,000. Now, there are Senators who say these men shall not receive the money, and that those whose claims are rejected shall have it.

Pending debate, the Senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Thompson submitted the conference report upon the Census bill, and, after some debate upon a point of order, the report was agreed to.

Mr. Wells, from the Appropriation Committee, reported the Indian Appropriation bill, and it was read to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Carlisle, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the bill amending the laws relating to internal revenue. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. McCoid asked the House to pass the bill granting a pension of $50 per month to the widow of Maj.-Gen. Curtis, of Iowa. He stated that Gen. Curtis had once represented the district which he (McCoid) now represented, and had been Colonel of the regiment in which he had served, and it was therefore a matter of peculiar interest to him that the bill should be passed.

The bill was passed, and the House took a recess until 7:30, the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

EVENING SESSION.

The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Stevenson in the chair) on the private calendar.

After having expended two hours in passing five bills, the Committee discontinued consideration of bills on the calendar in regular order, and a few bills were agreed to at the request of individual members.

The Committee rose, and the House, after passing the bills reported to it, adjourned.

WHITTAKER.

OBSERVATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WEST POINT, April 13.—The revulsion of feeling here as to the colored cadet's guilt is increasing rapidly. Officers who believed Friday last that Whittaker was lying and had mutilated himself, now have changed their views, and while they still cling to the belief that the cadets are not implicated, they admit that Whittaker could not have tied and cut himself. One ingenious gentleman holds the cadets had nothing to do with it, because the affair has none of the ear-marks of a cadet's outrage. The brutality of the recent outrage, he says, places it outside the category of hazing, and therefore it must have been the work of some other persons. It is possible the marked weakening in the views of authorities here is connected with the visit of Assistant District-Attorney Fiero. He has been active all day. This morning he took a stenographic copy of Whittaker's testimony, and studied it carefully. Then he went to Whittaker's room, and made him go over the whole story, and show exactly how everything occurred. The boy looked him straight in the eye, and told his story as in court, with a rigid examination of the record to see if his testimony in the slightest particular. Whittaker was grateful to the Assistant District-Attorney for calling on him, but said he was afraid it would do no good. Everybody was against him, and he despaired of ever establishing his innocence in the present court. "Why," he said, "it is horrible to be shut up here, accused of a crime like this. No one to speak to you or say a kind word, everybody insisting you are guilty. They say most outrageous things about me; that I've lied, told half-a-dozen stories when I've never told anything but the truth. They say, 'Why didn't he recognize the voices of the three men? How could I? None of them ever speak to me except officially, and few of those. Why, there are lots of men I don't know, and lots more whose voices I never heard.'"

Mr. Fiero next questioned Burnett and Hodgson, who were in Whittaker's room on the morning of the affair. He called on the Professor, and found to his astonishment that Whittaker, instead of being a drudge at his lessons, was bright and intelligent, and, as a rule, an excellent scholar. When "Flip" was here to encourage him he got on rapidly, but since the latter went he has had no one to turn to. The boy had felt his loneliness and isolation, but had not lost all heart, and only three weeks before the outrage wrote to Prof. Greener, saying he had strong hopes of getting through. Since the affair of Wednesday last he had been absent twice in consequence, and in both cases the absences have been marked against him.

The two witnesses to-day were in striking contrast to those who preceded them. The first, Maj. Piper, stated, with some reluctance, he believed the boy's assailants were other than himself. Dr. Alexander, of whom such great things had been expected by Whittaker's accusers, turned out a much less dangerous personage than had been anticipated. He gave his testimony coolly, but did not look especially comfortable. He contradicted Burnett's statement about the blood being fresh, and there were other discrepancies between his story and those of the preceding witnesses. The Recorder tried to draw out of him much damaging evidence that the doctor conspicuously refused to give. He said he had thought the boy not so insensible as he appeared; but, if his story was true, his exclamations, "Don't cut me," etc., were perfectly natural. Altogether, the doctor was far from giving the sweeping and general assertions anticipated.

Superintendent Taylor reported that none of the six additional letters, understood to be Whittaker's and handed him, compared with the anonymous note. The theory that Whittaker began his diabolical plot by writing threatening letters to himself is now pretty thoroughly exploded.

A CABINET DISCUSSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day the Whittaker case was taken under consideration, and it was decided that Cadet Whittaker ought to be represented by counsel, and that the Government should see to it that a thorough and impartial inquiry should be had. It was decided to call upon Martin I. Townsend, ex-member of Congress from the Troy (N. Y.) District, and at present United States District Attorney for that district, to be present at the inquiry. Cadet Whittaker can be certain of a fair trial under Townsend's watchful eye. The colored cadet could have found no more earnest and enthusiastic friend, and if, as is reported here, and as is believed by many Senators, there is a system of covert oppression practiced by both officers and cadets at West Point against all colored cadets, for the purpose of discouraging colored youth from aspiring to enter this nursery of soldier aristocrats, Mr. Townsend will be apt to find out about it. A good many Republican Senators, since the Whittaker case has been brought up, have compared notes, and express the opinion that the administration at West Point is perhaps not as democratic as it ought to be, and that Cadet Whittaker, who is the victim of outrages, ought not at the very outset to have been placed on trial as a criminal. West Point has not as many friends in Congress as it once had, and, between Democrats and volunteer soldiers, if it should appear that any injustice has been done to Cadet Whittaker, the officers will probably be sharply called to account.

SENATE SENTIMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—The feeling with respect to Whittaker is fast taking shape in the Senate in favor of making no appropriation for West Point until it becomes perfectly apparent that the colored cadet has been treated with fairness. The Military Academy bill is now in Conference Committee, and several Republican and Democratic Senators have agreed among themselves that nothing shall be done with it until the Whittaker case is fully understood by the Senate, and nothing then if it shall not clearly appear that a just and honorable course has been pursued throughout in this matter by the authorities of the Academy. Senator Bruce, who is to be absent for a short time, has the promise of Republican members of the Committee that no action shall be taken on the Military Academy bill until his return. Several Democrats have also promised to support him in withholding appropriations in case Whittaker does not receive fair treatment.

POLITICAL NEWS.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., April 13.—Prohibition or license was the issue before the citizens of Mendota, and they gave a very decided proof that they cannot indorse prohibition, for they elected the license ticket without compromise, and by the largest majority polled for years. The following are the officers elected: E. S. Childs, Mayor; J. Harlan, G. W. Tewkesbury, Philo Castle, and K. Wormley, Aldermen; J. A. Lamberton, Police Magistrate.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., April 13.—The city election yesterday passed off very quietly, and the no-license party were victorious in all but the Third and Fourth Wards. The Hon. E. B. Wilkins was reelected nearly or without any particular opposition, although a few scattering votes were cast for other individuals. The Common Council will stand the same on license and no license as last year. H. C. Severill was reelected Alderman in the Second Ward, George S. Haskell reelected in the Fourth Ward, and Henry Cox in the Sixth Ward. The Council this year will be as follows: Sylvester B. Wilkins, Mayor; Prohibition Aldermen—First Ward, E. B. Wilsw'r; Second Ward, H. C. Severill; Third Ward, George E. King; Fourth Ward, George S. Haskell; Fifth Ward, H. C. Wilson; Sixth Ward, Henry Cox; Seventh Ward, S. T. Crawford, making five Prohibition and two License.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 13.—Gen. M. D. Manson, Auditor of the State, has been very emphatic for several days in denying that he is a candidate for the nomination for Governor. To-day he said in the most explicit terms that he will not allow his name to come before the Democratic State Nominating Convention as a candidate for Governor. He says it is desired to comply with the old precedents by giving each of the officers whose terms are of but two years' duration a second term, and, as all the other offices will be up for renomination, he don't intend to break the slate. Gray and Landers he considers the most available men, but expresses no choice.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 13.—The charter election to-day resulted in the reelection of Mayor Nolan and the entire Democratic ticket by a large majority. Fifteen of the seventeen Aldermen are Democratic. Twenty-five or thirty ladies voted for school officers.

In Hoboken the entire Democratic ticket was elected, as follows: O'Neill, Democrat, for Mayor, defeats the present Mayor, Besson, Republican.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The municipal election in Jersey City to-day resulted in large Republican gains, which will give the Republicans control of the Police and Fire Commissioners, and probably of the Aldermanic Board and Board of Public Works. The Police and Fire Boards are now a tie. It will take complete returns to decide who is elected Mayor, although the Republicans at midnight claimed the election of their candidate, Henry Dusenbery, by 500 majority.

NEW JERSEY.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., April 13.—The Republicans carried the municipal election here to-day.

NOBODY HURT.

A Duel Fought Near Philadelphia—Both Parties Unhurt.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 13.—Two members of the First City Troop, Dr. J. William White and Robert H. Adams, well-known society men, had a quarrel after drill one night last week, during which the former applied an epithet to the latter which was construed into an insult. A correspondence ensued, which resulted in the parties meeting on Saturday last near Newark, Del., to settle the difficulty by the code duello. Adams, the aggrieved party, having first challenged at and missed his antagonist, when the latter fired in the air. Adams not desiring another shot, the parties shook hands and returned to Philadelphia.

No arrests have yet been made.

A ONE-SIDED GAME.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., April 13.—The Dubuques opened the season at this place with the Chicagos, who easily defeated the home club by the rather startling score of 27 to 0. The weakness of the Dubuques was owing entirely to lack of practice, the nine having played together but once previous to the game. Reis's pitching was very poor, owing to a lame side. Outside of this the Club made very few poor plays, but these were of the most glaring kind.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., April 13.—Miss Maria Bailey, a young lady about 20 years of age, who was at Mrs. Dr. Glasse's house, near Upper Alton, Ill., committed suicide by taking morphine about 7 o'clock this morning. When she was found Dr. Lomon was sent for, but his services were of no avail. No cause has yet been assigned for the rash act.

REVENUE OFFICERS' WORK.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 13.—The internal revenue officers have destroyed in Pickens and Cherokee Counties nine distilleries and 10,000 gallons of mash and beer, and secured six copper stills.

DRUNKENNESS.

Dr. D'Unger, discoverer of the cinchona cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 27 Palmer House.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Kumyss has been used with highly beneficial results during the last four years in the various forms of dyspepsia, gastritis, nausea, general debility, consumption, etc. Kumyss is not a medicine; it is a pleasant, wine-like beverage (a food); made from milk, peculiarly grateful to a delicate stomach. Nothing else makes flesh, and blood, and strength so fast. It can be safely relied on for the recuperation of those cases of low vitality in which medication or ordinary nutrition fail. Send for circular. Beware of imitations. Arend's Kumyss is not sold to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, 179 Madison street, Chicago.

In nothing should one be more careful than in the selection of cosmetics. J. & E. Atkinson's Milk of White Roses, while harmless and delightfully perfumed, is one of the most effective.

MALT BITTERS.

MALT
UNFERMENTED
MALT BITTERS
TRADE MARK
Malt Bitters Company
MALT AND HOPS
BITTERS

CONSUMPTION.—To prevent night sweats, to ease the cough, and arrest emaciation and decline, no other form of malt or medicine can possibly equal MALT BITTERS. This Nutrient and Tonic is rich in nourishment and strength. It tides the patient over the most critical stages of the disease, digests and assimilates food, enriches and purifies the blood. It builds up the system by stimulating into new life the entire process of digestion, by which new blood is made and the progress of disease and debility arrested.

MALT BITTERS are prepared without fermentation from Canadian BARLEY MALT and HOPS, and commend themselves to Consumptives and those of Consumptive Tendency, to Delicate Females and Sickly Children, to the Aged and to the Nervous, and to the Mentally and Physically Prostrated, as the purest, safest and most powerful Restorative yet discovered in medicine.

Ask for MALT BITTERS prepared by the MALT BITTERS COMPANY, and see that every bottle bears the TRADE MARK LABEL, duly signed and inclosed in wave lines, as seen in cut.

MALT BITTERS are for sale by all Druggists.

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Cuticura

BLOOD AND SKIN REMEDIES.

The treatment of Skin Diseases must be constitutional and local. First, purify the Blood; next, restore the Strength; third, alleviate the External Symptoms. There is but one way to purify the blood, and that is through the bowels, liver, kidneys, and skin. These organs are the natural purifiers of the system, and carry off waste or dead matter. CUTICURA RESOLVENT is the greatest blood purifier in medicine. It is a cathartic, a tonic, a liver stimulant, a diuretic, a resolvent and absorbent. It absorbs to itself the poisonous elements that float in the blood, and purges them from the system. It increases the appetite, perfects digestion, and soon builds up faster than disease can destroy, and hence permanently cures. CUTICURA, a Medicinal Jelly for external application, arrests disease, eats away dead flesh and skin, allays inflammation, itching, and irritation, renders healthy ulcers and old sores, and heals every external affection when the RESOLVENT is taken internally. It is a natural reproducer and beautifier of the hair. CUTICURA TOILET SOAP, prepared from Cuticura, is cleansing, healing, refreshing, and the only wholesome beautifier of the skin, which it softens, whitens, and preserves beyond all praise. CUTICURA MEDICINAL SOAP, prepared from Cuticura, is the first and only medicinal soap compounded especially for shaving. Gentlemen pronounce it worth its weight in gold.

BLOOD HUMORS.

Whole System Affected. Glandular Swellings, with Ulcerations. Hacking Cough.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER—Gentlemen: I have been afflicted with a Blood Humor for two years, which the best city doctors called Erysipelas, Chronic Psoriasis, and Scald Head. My whole system, especially face, head, and lungs, was affected. I tried all the best-known advertised remedies with no success whatever. Was told by the best lung doctor in this city that the sooner I got cured the better. My symptoms were a humor accompanied with glandular swellings, with ulcers in the throat and stomach, dry, hacking cough, deafness, with ringing noises in the head. For fifteen months I have done nothing but take medicine, with no benefit whatever. The Cuticura Remedies have cured me, in gratitude for which I make this public statement.

Respectfully yours, FRANK ASHLEY.
25 Portland-st., Boston, April 7, 1879.

ECZEMA

Effectually Cured in Eight Weeks. Nothing Equal to the Cuticura Remedies.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER—Gentlemen: Have never used any remedies for blood diseases that can compare with the Cuticura Remedies. I have used them in all forms for a very severe case of what the doctors call Eczema, which was effectually cured in eight weeks. As a blood purifier nothing can equal your Cuticura Resolvent. I cannot say too much in their praise, and I am noising them about the city. Truly yours, etc., MANUEL MANNTZ.
71 Burgundy-st., New Orleans, La., Aug. 28, 1879.

CUTICURA REMEDIES,

For Skin, Scalp, and Blood Humors,

Are prepared by WEEKS & POTTER, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington-St., Boston, 21 Front-St., Toronto, Ont., and 3 Snow Hill, London, and are for sale by all Druggists. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, $1. RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA MEDICINAL TOILET SOAP, 25 cents. CUTICURA MEDICINAL SHAVING SOAP, 15 cents; in bars for Barbers and large consumers, 50 cts.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

These Plasters put new life into the weak and Sleepy Muscles, strengthen the lame and pained Back, draw inflammation from the Liver and Kidneys, stimulate the Stomach and Bowels, and, when placed over the pit of the stomach, cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Chronic Diarrhœa and Bilious Colic, and prevent Ague, Malaria, and other Climatic Diseases. Get the genuine. Ask for Collins' Voltaic Electric Porous Plasters. Price 25 cents.

SAPANULE.

TRADE "SAPANULE" MARKS.

THE CELEBRATED GLYCERINE LOTION, gives immediate relief, and a radical cure for
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Malaria,
Diphtheria, Pneumonia, Sore Throat,
Inflammation of the Lungs,
Lame Back, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Backache, Piles, Bunions, or Soreness of the Feet from whatever cause. Burns or Scalds, and all Inflammatory Diseases. "Sapanule" will save life. Do not neglect to buy a bottle.
Full particulars, certificates, &c., in our Illuminated Circulars, sent free upon application by letter.
No risk in trying it, as we guarantee satisfaction or money refunded. Regular size, 50 cents per bottle. Trial Bottles, 25c. Sold by all Druggists.
SAMUEL GERRY & COMPANY,
Proprietors, 297 Broadway, New York.
MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, Chicago, Ill.

BAKING POWDER.

THE CONTRAST!

While other Baking Powders are largely ADULTERATED with ALUM and other hurtful drugs,

Dr. PRICE'S CREAM Baking Powder

has been kept UNCHANGED in all of its original purity and wholesomeness. The best evidence of ITS SAFETY, HEALTHFULNESS, PURITY, and EFFECTIVENESS, is THE FACT of its being used to-day, from North to South, from East to West, in the homes of the rich and poor, where it has been used for the last 15 years.

A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.
NEVER SOLD IN BULK.
Made by STEELE & PRICE,
Manufacturers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Special Flavoring Extracts, Etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN A. DODGE & CO.,
Bankers and Stock Brokers,
12 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.
Buy and sell on 3 to 5 per cent margin, all Stocks dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange, and execute Orders for Stock Privilege Contracts at favorable rates. Full information on all matters relating to Stock Speculation furnished on application. Weekly Report of movements in the Stock Market sent free

THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP.

From Observations Made by the Signal Service, U. S. A., at 11 P. M., Washington Mean Time, April 13, 1880.

EXPLANATION.
STATE OF WEATHER.
Fair. Cloudy. Rain. Snow.
H. Rainfall, past 8 hours.
Bar. Barometer.
T. Thermometer.
CHARACTER OF WIND-FORCE.
Calm. Light. Fresh. Gale.
Arrows point in the direction the wind is blowing. Feathers upon arrows indicate velocities.
DESIGNED AND ENGRAVED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TRIBUNE BY HAND MCNALLY & CO.
Duluth
Escanaba
Alpena
Oswego
Albany
Toronto
Bu

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Stocks Open Weak and Close with a Sharp Recovery.

Money Easier and Unfavorable Rumors Subsiding.

Foreign Exchange Heavy, with a Larger Supply of Bills.

The Produce Markets Active and Generally Weak.

A Sharp Decline in Provisions and Wheat—Grain Beared by Fine Weather.

FINANCIAL.

Money was easier, and the opinion seemed to prevail that the stringency chargeable to the April settlements had about passed away. Stocks opened weak, and for a time the downward course of the market seemed as irresistible as ever. But there was soon a sharp recovery, and at the close the market was stronger than it has been for a good many days. There was a notable absence of the depressing rumors that have been so diligently manufactured the last three weeks. Business was quiet in Chicago; the decline has been too sharp and the scare too great to allow of an immediate recovery of confidence.

There were some vivid changes between the quotations at the dead point of the day and those at the close. Illinois Central sold as low as 105¾ and closed at 107. New York Central declined from 131¾ to 129¾, and recovered finally to 132. This stock is "pointed" for 150, but even speculators are timorous about touching anything. Gould is believed to be manipulating. It is worth noticing that the news of Gould's purchases caused a decline in the London market in New York Central. Michigan Central went from 91¾ to 90¾, and closed at 92. Lake Shore lost 1¾, to 104¾, recovering to 107¾. Erie's lowest was 43 and the last 43¾, and the preferred recovered from 65 to 67¾. Northwestern common closed at 95¼, the highest point of the day, after selling as low as 94. St. Paul ranged between 80¾ and 79¼, closing at 80¾. Wabash was active, and sold down from 38 to 36¾, recovering to 40¼, and ending the day at 40. The preferred sold at 65@64@66 ¾, closing at 66¾. The lowest for Ohio & Mississippi was 33¾, after which it went up to 36¼, subsequently losing ¼, to 35¾. Kansas & Texas bounded up 2¼ from the bottom, 30¼ to 38¾, but afterwards lost ¾. Pacific Mail, after losing ¼, to 33¾, went up to 40¾, where it staid. The coal stocks, with the exception of Reading, exhibited as great buoyancy as anything else. Hudson went easily from 81 to 85¼; Lackawanna recovered from 89¾ to 91¼, lost ¾ afterward; Jersey Central touched 77¾, then rea ched 81, and sold finally at 80¾. The highest for Reading was 67¾, the lowest 67½, and the closing price 67¾. Fluctuations in Iron Mountain were severe. The first quotation was 52, of which ¼ was soon lost. From 51¾ the price then mounted to 54¼, where it was held. Western Union's range was 104¼@104@105¾@105¾. Nashville & Chattanooga dropped from 77 to 75½, and closed at 76¾. Houston & Texas Central declined from 77½ to 75½, without recovery. Lake Erie & Western recorded with a few transactions from 31¾ to 30¾, then ran up in a few minutes to 34¼, and closed at 33¾. The lowest and highest for the remaining stocks were: Canada Southern, 58¾ and 60, where it closed; Northern Pacific, 37 and 38, the preferred 51¾ and 52¾; San Francisco, 36¾ and 37, the preferred 57¾ and 58¾; Kansas & Omaha, 23¾ and 24¾, closing at 23¾; Minneapolis, 87 and 89¾; Sioux City, 43¾ and 44¾; and Chesapeake & Ohio, 21¼ and 22¾.

Erie second 6s opened at 89¾, sold down to 89¾, and closed at 91. Following are the quotations on Saturday in New York for unlisted miscellaneous securities: Boston, Hartford & Erie, 1¼@2; Central Construction, 95@100, 60 per cent paid; Denver & Rio Grande, 69¾@70¾; do ext. sub., 27¼@29; Edison Electric Light, 700@1,200; Edison Ore Milling, 300@325; Flint & Père Marquette, 24@24¼; Missouri Pacific, 4¼; do Condrey share, 4¼; Memphis & Charleston, 37; Ohio Central Coal, 25¼@26; St. Joseph & Western shares, 25@25¾; South Carolina shares, 18¾@20; do first mortgage, 105@108; do second mortgage, 74@78; do non-mortgage-bearing bonds, 48@43; Selma, Rome & Dalton, 13¼@22; do first mortgage, 154@154; do second mortgage, 3½@4; do income, 1¾@2¼; Texas Pacific con. sub., 3½@4; Vicksburg & Meridian, 102@11; Jersey Southern, 1¼.

In railroad bonds, in New York last week, the dealings were large and well distributed. The great increase in the traffic-returns of nearly all the railroad companies induced free purchases of bonds for investment, and the leading issues were consequently strong. The speculative issues fluctuated in some cases in sympathy with the strength or weakness of the kindred stocks. Kansas & Texas seconds were pressed for sale in the early dealings, and declined from 65¾ to 60, closing at 62¾. The Iron Mountain preferred incomes were also heavy and lower, but closed at a partial recovery. The chief activity was in Erie consolidated seconds, which declined 2 per cent, with a recovery of ½ of 1 per cent in the final dealings.

Large amounts of Government bonds continue to be sold by holders who continue to get the present high price. The local supply is very light, as dealers do not care to be loaded up with the bonds at the current prices. The District of Columbia 3.65s remain unchanged at 92¾ bid and 94 asked. The United States 4s are 107 and 107¾, the 4½s 108¾ and 109¼, the 5s 103¼ and 103¾, and the 6s 105½ and 105¾.

Foreign exchange was heavy on account of larger offerings of bills in New York. Business in Chicago was very light. The posted rates for sterling were 485½ and 488¼. French bankers' bills were 518¾ and 515, and German bankers' bills 95 and 95¾. Actual rates for sterling were 484¾ and 487¾. Commercial sterling was 482½ and 483. French commercial, 521¼ for Paris and 523¾ for Antwerp, Marseilles, and Havre. Commercial marks were 94 and 94¼.

The importations of specie and bullion at New York during the week ending April 9 amount to $195,048, including $8,855 gold and $148,193 silver. Since the 1st of January the importations will reach $2,839,792, consisting of $1,309,152 gold, $1,529,621 silver, and $1,019 brass and copper coin. From the 1st of August, 1879, to April 9, 1880, there has been a total importation of $80,847,143, of which $76,448,754 is gold and $4,397,370 silver.

In Chicago banking circles sales of New York exchange were reported at 60c and at 80c per $1,000 premium. The movement of currency was light in all directions. Discounts were not active, and rates remained at 6@8 per cent.

West Town 5s sold at 103.

The National banks of the country will await with great anxiety the decision of the Attorney-General on United States Treasurer Gilfillan's ruling that all must deposit with the Treasurer one-third of their capital in United States bonds. Bankers declare Gilfillan is wrong in his assumption, and in this they are supported by Mr. Controller Knox, who also differs with his superior officer. The question has been given to the Attorney-General for his decision. By the law of 1868 every banking association was compelled to deposit with the Treasurer registered bonds representing one-third of the capital stock paid in. By the terms of the Resumption act of 1874 the clause above was modified so that legal-tender notes could be substituted for the bonds with the Treasurer. Many banks took advantage of this change and sold out their bonds at a handsome profit, and deposited legal-tender notes, as required, in their stead.

Energetic attempts to obtain the enactment of a new Bankrupt law by Congress are being made by Eastern commercial Boards and Exchanges. The New York Hardware Board of Trade has sent copies of a draft prepared at their request to about thirty Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, with a request that each will submit it to a committee and return is with such alterations or amendments as may be suggested. Most of them have done this. In the meantime the Chamber of Commerce of this city and the Boston Board of Trade requested Judge Lowell, of Boston, to draft a law. He did so, and the Chamber of Commerce prefers it because it is shorter than the bill offered by the Hardware Board.

At the annual meeting of the Hardware Board of Trade yesterday it was expected that a committee would be appointed to go to Washington to urge Congress to pass a National Bankrupt act, and there will be committees from the Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Board of Trade.

TRASK & FRANCIS,
Bankers and Brokers,
70 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange and New York Mining Stock Exchange.
All classes of Securities Bought and Sold on Commission and Carried on Margins.
Daily Market Letters sent to Customers.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK HAS FOR SALE
CHICAGO & NORTHWEST'N 1st M'TGE R. R. BONDS
CHI., MIL. & ST. PAUL " " "
Lincoln Park 7s, South Park 6s and 7s,
Cook County and City 7s,
West Town 8s,
District Columbia 3.65s.

CHARLES HENROTIN,
126 Washington-st.
On hand a good assortment of
WEST CHICAGO PARK 7 PER CENT BONDS,
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 7 per cent first mortgage Bonds,
District of Columbia 3.65 Bonds, guaranteed by U. S.
Stocks bought on New York, San Francisco, and Chicago Stock and Mining Boards.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Immediately on opening this morning the bears pressed their advantage, and the market generally was depressed from last night's close, and even solid stocks like Lake Shore, Central, and Grangers shared in the decline. Subsequently there was a rally under purchases of Jersey by Keene, and after various periods of irregularity the market was brought to a close with more or less recovery at higher figures than at the opening. There is little question that the market is rallied by the bear party only to sell more stocks on, for the prevailing opinion of leading speculators is that the stock market must decline as the booms in iron, wheat, and cotton have, and that before there is another decided advance prices must be generally lower. Money is still active, and during the most of to-day a premium was paid for its use. It is generally conceded that Gould has control of the market, and, this being so, it is doubtful if he will attempt to cover his shorts without a strong effort to break the coal stocks, in which there is likely to be a serious struggle. Many operators who have acted on the bull side have thrown over all their holding except the solider stocks, which they are clinging to without reference to any immediate decline.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Government bonds steady.

Railroad bonds closed strong.

State securities dull.

The stock market was heavy during the morning and prices declined ¾@2 per cent. St. Paul, Lake Erie & Western, Wabash, Kansas & Texas, Iron Mountain, and Ohios leading the downward movement. During the afternoon there was a complete reversal in the temper of speculation, and prices advanced ¼@3¾ per cent. Large blocks of coal stocks were taken, and these shares were most conspicuous in the advance. The improvement was also quite marked in Erie, Pacific Mail, the Grangers, Lake Shore, and Southwestern shares.

At a meeting of the Wabash Pacific Railroad Directors in this city to-day Cyrus Field resigned as President and Director. Fred S. Gibbons, of Rochester, was elected to fill the vacancy in the direction, and Solon Humphreys was elected President of the Company.

Homestake declares a dividend of 30c per share.

Louisville & Nashville gains $22,500 in the second week in April.

The earnings of Lake Shore the first week in April increased $105,000.

The earnings of the Wabash & Pacific the first week in April increased $50,889, and from Jan. 1 to April 1 increased $754,079.

Transactions 375,000 shares.

Canada Southern	5,200	Northwestern	8,000
C., C. & I. C.	2,000	Nashville & Chatta-nooga	3,600
Chesapeake & Ohio	2,000	Pacific Mail	20,000
Chicago & Alton	1,000	New York Central	11,600
Delaware & Hudson	4,000	Northern Pacific	1,100
Erie	28,000	Northern Pacific pf.	1,000
Jersey Central	21,000	Ohio & Mississippi	21,000
Iron Mountain	13,000	Pacific Mail	13,000
Kansas & Texas	14,000	St. Paul	5,100
Lake Shore	10,000	St. Louis & San F.	2,000
Little Pittsburg	2,000	Union Pacific	1,200
Lake Erie & Western	3,000	Wabash Pacific	9,000
Louisville & Nash	1,000	Western Union	9,000
Michigan Central	5,000		

Money 6 per annum and 1-16 per diem, closing at 6 per cent. Commercial paper, 5@6. Sterling exchange, sixty days, 487¼.

Produce exports for the week, $7,545,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 1881	103½	New 4s	107¼
New 5s	103¾	Pacific 6s of '95	122
New 4½s	108¼		

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana 7½ consols	83½	Virginia 6s, old	40
Louisiana 6s	106¾	Virginia 6s, new	21
St. Jos	105	Virginia 6s, consols	75
Tennessee 6s, old	38	Virginia 6s, deferred	10½
New	31		

STOCKS.

Rock Island	120	St. L. & San Fran	37
Kansas	24	St. L. & San Fran. pf.	60
Fort Wayne	118½	Do. 1st preferred	75
Pittsburg	111	C., St. L. & N. O	36
Illinois Central	107	Kansas & Texas	38¾
C., B. & Q., ex-div	123	Union Pacific	38¾
Chicago & Alton	109¾	Central Pacific	72¾
Do. & A. pref	125	Northern Pacific	37¾
New York Central	132	Northern Pacific, pref.	52
Harlem	277	Louisville & Nashville	74½
Lake Shore	107¾	Houston & Texas	76¾
Canada Southern	60	Western Union	104¾
Michigan Central	91¾	Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	29
Erie	43¾	Pacific Mail	40¾
Erie, preferred	67¾	Little Pittsburg	6½
Northwestern	95¼	Quicksilver	13
Northwestern, pfd.	130¾	Adams Express	112¾
St. Paul	80¾	Wells Fargo	103
St. Paul, preferred	105¾	American Express	81
St. Paul & Minneapolis	80¾	U. S. Express	48
St. Paul & Sioux City	44¾	Quicksilver	13
St. Paul & S. C., pfd.	90	Quicksilver, preferred	61
Del., Lack. & Western	90¾	C. P. bonds	112¾
Denver & Rio G.	17½	C. P. firsts	104¾
Delaware & Hudson	87¼	U. P. land grants	102¾
New Jersey Central	80¾	U. P. sinking funds	114¾
Ohio & Mississippi	36¼	Ohio & Miss. con	118¾
O. & M., preferred	73	Erie seconds	90¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	22	Louis., N. A. & Chi	97
Cumberland Coal	21¾	Central Arizona	9¼
Cleveland & Columbus	77	Caribou	21¼
C., C. & I. C.	14¾	Excelsior	19
C., I. & L. & B.	72	Homestake	15
Alton & Terre Haute	25	Ontario	36
A. & T. H., pref'd	60	Standard	305
Wabash, St. L. & P.	40	Bodie	4
W., St. L. & P., pfd.	66¾	Ohio Central	22
Peoria & Rock Island	30	Ontario & Western	15¾
Hannibal & St. Jo, pfd	65¾	Nash. & Chattanooga	75¾
Iron Mountain	54		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, April 13.—Consols, 98 13-16; account, 98¾.

American securities—New 5s, 105¾; 4½s, 111¼; 4s, 109½; Illinois Central, 109½; Pennsylvania Central, 55½; Erie, 43¾; seconds, 92; Reading, 35.

PARIS, April 13.—Rentes, 82f 70c.

MINING NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 13.—The following are the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	6¾	Mono	7¾
Alta	3¾	Consolidated Pacific	3¾
Belcher	7	Mammoth	8¾
Best & Belcher	14¾	Belle Isle	21-32
Bullion	3¾	North Bonanza	1¾
California	1¾	Ophir	9
Chollar & Potosi	5¾	Noonday	6¾
Consolidated Virginia	9¾	Bechtel	1¾
Crown Point	9¾	Bodie Consolidated	1¾
Eureka Consolidated	19	Bulwer	6¾
Exchequer	2¾	Scorpion	3¾
Gould & Curry	9¾	Lady Washington	9-16
Grand Prize	15-16	Black Hawk	¾
Little & Norcross	1¾	Del Monte	1¾
Julia Consolidated	1¾	Wales	1¾
Justice	1¾	Leviathan	5-16
Mexican	10¾	McClinton	21-32
Northern Belle	10¾	North Belle Isle	¾
Ophir	11	Tip Top	5
Overman	1¾	Union Consolidated	3¾
Raymond & Ely	5-16	Navajo	11-32
Savage	1¾	May Belle	5-32
Sierra Nevada	3¾	Good Show	11-32
Union Consolidated	27¾	Hillside	¾
Yellow Jacket	7¼	Jackson	¾
Bodie	4	Syndicate	3¾
Potosi	4	Silver Hill	31-32
Imperial	¼	O. of Bodie District	5¾
M. White			

BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 13.—Copper stocks:

Calumet & Hecla	328¾	Quincy	81¾
Copper Falls	10¾	Ridge	6¾
Franklin	19	Madison	3
Pewabic (new stock)	35		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, April 13:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Twelfth st, 96 ft w of Robey, n f, 24x124 ft, dated April 12 (The People's Bank of Bloomington to James McNamara) 450

Gurley st, 55¼ ft w of Shelto, n f, 25x125 ft, dated April 8 (M. and A. Kerpestein to F. Harty) 1,500

Shurtleff st, s s of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated April 13 (C. H. Remick to Charles Sohreder) 1,400

Judd st, 94 ft w of Clinton, n f, 25x110 ft, dated April 6 (Lewis W. Fick to John McFarquhar) 3,150

North Clark st, 125 ft n of Chicago av, e f, 21x100 ft, dated March 27 (Henry Gantier to Anna Gantier) 10,000

Walnut st, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh sts, w f, 218x121 ft, improved, dated March 27 (Master in Chancery to the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company) 6,000

Congress st, n e cor of Market, s f, 25x124 ft, dated March 23 (same to same) 14,500

Clarke st, 70 ft s of Chicago av, s w f, 21 ft, with building, dated March 23 (same to same) 50,000

Fourth av, 247 ft s of Harrison st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated March 23 (same to same) 6,000

Third av, 125 ft n of Harrison st, e f, 25x101 ft, dated March 23 (same to same) 7,000

Congress st, s s of Wabash and Michigan ave, s f, 22x80 ft, dated March 27 (same to same) 6,000

West Lake st, two (seven and Peoria sts, s f, 20x110 ft, dated March 23 (same to same) 6,000

West Randolph st, s w corner of Sangamon st, s f, 44 ft, 10x110 ft, improved, dated March 29 (same to same) 22,000

Michigan av, 20 ft n of Sixteenth st, w f, 21x101 ft, improved, dated March 25 (same to same) 9,000

Michigan av, 125 ft s of Sixteenth st, w f, 87½x165 ft, improved, dated March 25 (Master in Chancery to the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company) 13,000

Chicago av, s e cor of Rush st, n f, 102x80 ft, improved, dated April 12 (same to the estate of Michael Reese) 19,000

Dearborn av, bet Chicago av and Superior st, e f, 25½x90 ft, dated April 1 (Helene Laepsch to Fernand Henrotin) 3,400

West Van Buren st, n e cor of Morgan, e f, 40x80 ft, dated April 12 (Emma P. Beardsley to Thomas Mulvihill) 6,500

South Halsted st, 75 ft of Van Buren, e f, 25 by 125 ft, improved, dated April 10 (Hiram Watts to James McMullan) 8,000

South Halsted st, same as the above, dated April 10 (C. M. and E. Watts to same) 8,000

West Jackson st, bet Wheatsheaf av and Robey st, n f, 50x125 ft, improved, dated March 25 (Thomas Franklin to William H. Hawes) 3,000

West Chicago av, 46 ft e of Chase st, s f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated April 12 (S. and O. Shepard to Ivan Rood) 3,000

String st, 122 ft s of Canalport av, e f, 22x66 ft, dated April 10 (C. York to Casalport Wagon Co.) 900

Blackhawk st, 217 ft n of Clybourn av, s e f, 25x130 ft, improved, dated April 12 (John Kriser to Leonard Ehrengartz) 1,900

Zion-place, 152 ft w of Throop st, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Feb. 4 (J. A. Stewart to H. Ebert) 600

Superior st, near the lake shore, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 28 (F. H. Winston to David Swing) 2,500

Indiana av, 120 ft n of Thirty-first st, e f, 48x124 ft, dated March 28 (Lucas Williams to William Busby) 4,200

Dearborn av, 216 ft n of Goodrich st, e f, 20½x124 ft, dated April 12 (Master in Chancery to Henry Tifft) 2,200

Ashland av, 66 ft n of Thirty-ninth st, e f, 66x132 ft, dated April 10 (F. Bernauer to F. Livingston) 900

Campbell av, bet Jackson and Van Buren sts, w f, 24x80 ft, improved, dated April 7 (William Freeman to John A. Cooper) 2,000

Sixteenth st, s s cor of Morgan, s f, 22x100 ft, dated April 5 (J. Bismarth to M. L. Dullam) 800

Sixteenth st, s w cor of Morgan, n f, 22x100 ft, dated March 16 (M. L. Dullam to J. Bismarth) 800

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

South Halsted st, s w cor of Fifty-third, e f, 82 x130 ft, dated March 24 (B. Masterson to Assur Soeldner) ..... $ 1,500

State st, n e cor of Sixtieth, w f, 92x170 ft, dated April 10 (John Barton to A. R. Walker, Assignee) 2,000

Woodlawn av, 216 ft n of Forty-seventh st, w f, 25x124 ft, dated March 11 (W. K. Ackermann to John P. Taylor) 1,000

Part of Lot 1 of Waite's Lots 4 to 10, near the above, dated April 3 (H. and H. Lowry to same) 600

State st, near Fifty-eighth, w f, 122x100 ft, (with 6 other lots) 5,800

State st, s w cor of Seventy-fifth, w f, 124x100 ft, dated April 9 (William W. Simonds to G. E. Taft) 600

State st, 330 ft s of Fortieth, w f, 24x161 ft, dated Feb. 21 (S. Hauptman to Johnson, Jr.) 600

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning, and the corresponding time last year:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.
Flour, bris	9,415	12,257	5,927	12,522
Wheat, bu	82,456	71,394	27,220	161,537
Corn, bu	110,189	69,572	300,710	160,506
Oats, bu	25,030	27,900	34,855	61,586
Rye, bu	3,500	3,500	5,810	5,810
Barley, bu	16,300	12,300	10,330	20,277
Grass-seed, lbs	130,730	156,230	170,931	157,606
Flax-seed, bu	53,510	3,900	23,450	23,450
Broom-corn, lbs	.....	31,000	3,837	43,150
Cured meats, lbs	697,300	867,200	3,208,400	2,208,165
Beef, tcs	.....	.....	60	60
Beef, brls	.....	.....	27	22
Pork, brls	.....	.....	1,071	671
Lard, lbs	101,572	10,770	1,130,987	623,670
Tallow, lbs	89,085	53,930	74,460	197,880
Butter, lbs	107,250	13,000	126,150	136,450
Eggs, doz	24,011	13,900	3,543	7,200
Cattle, No	8,146	3,909	3,018	1,357
Sheep, No	1,350	1,197	1,054	.....
Hides, lbs	273,100	155,700	365,100	349,344
Highwines, brls	50	.....	.....	50
Wool, lbs	20,117	60,155	32,635	40,051
Potatoes, bu	7,222	8,780	854	3,958
Coal, tons	10,437	4,048	1,834	583
Hay, tons	188	76	.....	20
Lumber, m feet	4,579	879	2,045	1,339
Shingles, m	1,903	230	1,000	200
Salt, brls	1,000	230	2,653	2,232

Withdrawn from store during Monday for city consumption: 570 bu rye, 13,735 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 5 cars winter wheat, 11 cars No. 2 spring, 4 cars No. 3 do (20 wheat); 58 cars No. 2 corn, 24 cars high mixed, 6 cars new mixed, 7 cars rejected (95 corn); 14 cars white oats, 7 cars No. 2 mixed, 6 cars rejected (27 oats); 1 car No. 2 rye; 4 cars No. 3 barley, 6 cars extra do, 1 car feed. Total, 154 cars, or 78,000 bu. Inspected out: 77,381 bu wheat, 76,242 bu corn, 8,985 bu oats, 2,046 bu rye, 2,314 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and regularly irregular. The general feeling at the outset was a firm one, but it soon changed, and the later tone was weak, chiefly, too, as it seemed, in a local way. Provisions weakened badly, and grain dropped in sympathy, though there was a good demand for spot corn, oats, and lard. The only reason that could be assigned was widespread distrust, which was scarcely checked by the knowledge that pork products were already below the current cost of production, and the report that British holders of grain were firm. The fine weather was perhaps the chief cause of the decline. Mess pork closed 20c lower, at $10.05 seller May and $10.20 for June. Lard closed 5c lower, at $6.02½@6.95 seller May and $7.00@7.02½ for June. Short ribs closed at $6.10 for June. Spring wheat closed about 2¼c lower, at $1.10 for April and $1.12¼ for May. Corn closed ½c lower, at 32¼c for April and 35¾c for May. Oats closed ¾c lower, at 30¼c for May. Rye was quiet at 68@65½c seller the month. Barley was quoted at 75@76c No. 2, and 55c extra 3. Cattle were dull and unchanged, selling at $2.25@5.40. Hogs were in fair demand and firmer early, but closed dull and weak, at $4.35@4.50 for light and at $4.20@4.70 for heavy.

In the market for staple and fancy dry goods there was a liberal degree of activity, but the demand is not quite as sharp as a fortnight ago, and the tendency of prices is not as strongly upward. The grocery market was without new features. Trade was reported good for the time of year, and most lines were firmly held. Jobbers of dried fruits report a slowly improving demand. Prices remain steady. Fish were without further change. For lake descriptions there is an unsettled feeling, in expectation of increased supplies. No changes were noted in values of bagging, leather, tobacco, and coal. Pig-iron remains unsettled,—so much so that it is impossible at present to give trustworthy quotations. Oils were quiet with prices unchanged.

The yard lumber market continues fairly active at irregular prices. The cargo offerings were small. Common bar iron was quoted down to $3.50 rates in consequence of the reduction in the mills. Hardware was in moderate demand, and nails unsettled. Wool was steady, and the indications are that new wool will open higher than it did last year. Broom-corn was quoted firm. The seed market was dull, and the early kinds weak under rather liberal offerings, with buyers scarce, outside orders being light, and the local dealers are not now anxious to add to their stocks. Hay was steady. On the street green fruits were in good request at recent prices.

Lake freights were quiet and steady. Charters were reported for 145,000 bu corn, the Buffalo vessels getting 5c.

A reduction in rail freights of 5c per 100 lbs is announced to take effect to-day. The new rates will be on the basis of 30c per 100 lbs on grain, 35c on provisions, and 60c per bri on flour to New York.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit, reported yesterday, aggregated 145,000 bu, and the shipments 206,000 bu.

The following was the produce movement reported from New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 14,004 bris; wheat, 72,900 bu; corn, 82,340 bu; oats, 15,384 bu; corn-meal, 470 pkgs; rye, 18 bu; malt, 2,400 bu; pork, 207 bris; beef, 1,122 bris; cut meats, 3,208 pkgs; lard, 1,977 tcs; whisky, 347 bris.

Exports (for twenty-four hours)—Flour, 16,000 bris; wheat, 133,000 bu; corn, 119,000 bu.

The following were among the direct exports from this city during last week on through bills of lading: 7,534 bris flour, 73,887 bu wheat, 340,091 bu corn, 932 pkgs pork, 10,359 boxes meat, 305 cases canned do, 4,959 pkgs lard, 55 bris beef, 130 pkgs butter, 972 pkgs cheese, 370 bris tallow, 720 bris alcohol, 4,186 bris oat-meal, 3,126 bris corn-meal, 241,740 lbs oil-cake.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last and corresponding date a year ago:

	1880.	1879.
No. 2 winter wheat	271,589	84,188
No. 3 winter	195,396	971
No. 2 spring	7,056,551	6,124,842
No. 3 spring	491,354	548,570
Total wheat	8,464,890	6,758,441
No. 2 corn	3,295,088	1,700,360
High mixed	168,041	189,056
Total corn	4,346,322	2,456,365
No. 2 oats	507,560	347,648
No. 3 white	59,930	33,998
Total oats	626,621	388,132
No. 2 rye	113,947	228,918
Total rye	118,030	240,947
No. 2 barley	168,033	161,044
No. 3 barley	15,319	23,588
Extra barley	275,398	227,030
Total barley	462,427	516,759
Total all grades	14,626,969	10,953,447

These figures show a decrease during last week of 23,580 bu wheat, 759,713 bu corn, 211,833 bu oats, 93,497 bu rye, 38,921 bu barley. Total decrease, 1,127,514 bu.

The following were the total receipts of certain articles of produce in this city from Jan. 1 to the close of last week: 777,705 bris flour, 3,500,246 bu wheat, 15,687,653 bu corn, 2,923,673 bu oats, 303,342 bu rye, 988,589 bu barley, 55,921,805 lbs hog meats, 24,865,472 lbs lard, 12,045,534 lbs butter, 1,797,665 hogs, 340,752 cattle, 123,198 sheep, 18,811,381 lbs hides, 2,651,064 lbs wool, 593,577 tons coal, 54,651,500 feet lumber.

They say that a leading operator in provisions lost a bet of $5,000 yesterday by the fact that pork sold at $10.00 a barrel. He had pinned his faith to the theory that the market would not touch that figure on this side of next winter.

A letter from a Chicago Board of Trade man traveling in California says the wheat crop in that State is fearfully underestimated, and there is say quantity of it yet in the hands of first holders. Farmer Glenn is said to have on hand yet 10,000 tons from his 55,000 acre patch, and other smaller farmers have a surplus in proportion. The coming crop, too, is the largest in acreage and the recent prospects of any ever grown on the Pacific Slope. Rains have been abundant all over the State, and everything in the shape of vegetation is looking well. Wheat harvesting will commence early in May, and usually continues till October.

The following table exhibits the foreign exports from the four principal seaboard points for the past week, and since Jan. 1, 1880, as compared with corresponding periods last year:

	Week ending April 10, 1880.	From Jan. 1 to April 10.	Week ending April 12, 1879.	From Jan. 1 to April 12, 1879.
Flour, bris	108,000	1,343,116	72,147	1,450,326
Wheat, bu	1,005,400	16,072,022	1,634,629	20,440,764
Corn, bu	2,317,000	33,938,142	1,631,300	22,132,548
Oats, bu	69,000	1,129,304	42,994	945,987
Rye, bu	73,000	562,481	175,023	1,071,243
Barley, bu	.....	277,670	100	37,549
Pork, brls	1,194	96,120	5,372	12,703
Lard, lbs	14,673,104	103,781,882	5,415,177	101,315,407
Bacon, lbs	20,340,077	240,558,701	10,371,345	220,746,407

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and weak, in sympathy with a heavy feeling on meats in Liverpool. The early market was steady though tame, and weakness set in later under large offerings from parties who were tired of being on the long side. The sales were believed to include some lots previously bought on export orders. There was, however, a brisk movement in lard,—several thousand tierces being turned over from May into spot, in addition to the transactions noted below. There was some shipping inquiry for meats for shipment, but at lower prices than holders cared to accept.

MESS PORK—Declined 25c per bri from the latest prices of Monday, and closed tame but steadier at $10.00 for round lots, spot or seller the month, $10.05@10.07½ seller May, and $10.15@10.17½ seller June. Sales were reported of 850 bris spot at $10.00@10.20; 37,000 bris seller May at $10.00@10.20; 40,500 bris seller June at $10.12½@10.35; and 3,500 bris seller July at $10.35@10.42½. Total, 81,850 bris.

LARD—Declined 7½c per 100 lbs, and 5@7½c below the latest prices of Monday, at $5.92½@6.02½ for round lots, spot or seller the month, or seller May, $6.97½@7.00 seller June, and about $7.05¼ for July. Sales were reported of 2,000 tcs spot at $6.05@6.95; 11,500 tcs seller May at $6.90@7.00; 10,000 tcs seller June at $6.97½@7.07½; and 1,000 tcs seller July at $7.07½@7.10. Total, 24,500 tcs.

MEATS—Were active and weak, declining about 12½c per 100 lbs, with large offerings of ribs and shoulders. Sales were reported of 500,000 lbs shoulders seller May at $5.70@5.80; 50 boxes long cut hams seller May at $7.25; 1,000 boxes long and short clears at $8.35@8.37½; 3,850,000 lbs short ribs at $6.00 spot, $6.00@6.15 seller May, $6.10@6.22½ seller June, and $6.17½ seller July; 50 boxes do at $6.25. Prices on leading cut meats were about as follows at 1 o'clock for partly-cured lots:

	Short ribs	Shoulders	L. & S. clears	Short clears
Loose	$6.05	$5.75	$6.15	$6.25
Cured, boxed	6.15	5.85	6.35	6.45
April, boxed	6.25	5.95	6.35	6.45
May, boxed	6.35	6.05	6.45	6.55
June, boxed	6.35	4.05	6.45	6.55

Short ribs, seller June, closed at $6.10@6.12½. Long clears quoted at $6.00 loose and $6.00 boxed; Cumberlands, $6.00 boxed; long cut hams, $6@6½; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 8¼@8½c for 17@18 average; green hams, same average, 7¼@7½c; do seller May, 7½c; green shoulders, 5½c.

Bacon quoted at 5¾@5¾c for shoulders, 6¾@7c for short ribs, 7@7½c for short clears, 9@9½c for hams, all unwrashed and unsmoked.

GREASE—Quiet. We quote white at 5@5¼c, and yellow at 4@4½c.

BEEF—Was quiet at $8.00@8.50 for mess, $8.50@9.00 for extra mess, and $17.00@17.25 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quiet and steady at 5¼@5½c for city and 5¼@5½c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and unchanged. There was a fair inquiry for jobbing lots, but buyers for the trade were not present, and the trading was chiefly in broken lots on local account. Sales were reported of 250 bris winters, partly at $5.75@; 550 bris double extras, partly at $5.50; 700 bris shipping extras at $5.10@5.30. Total, 1,500 bris. Export flours in sacks were quoted at $5.00@5.25 for extras, and $5.50@5.75 for choice do.

OTHER BREADSTUFFS—Sales were reported of 4 cars bran at $14.

MARINE NEWS.

The Propeller Colorado Meets with a Disaster in the Straits,

But Is Soon Get into Shape, and Departs for Buffalo.

Scow I. M. Hill Sunk on the West Shore of This Lake.

Minor Disasters Reported from Various Points.

Interesting Information Concerning the Recent Ice-Jam in the Straits.

NO TIDINGS.

The inquiry for news from the ice-bound fleet in the Straits, and from the vessels stranded on the Manitou Islands and McGulpin's Point, was quite general yesterday. But the wires failed to transmit even so much as a syllable. It was deemed probable that the southwest gale of Monday night and yesterday had driven the last vestige of ice out of the Straits and released the imprisoned fleet. But the absence of intelligence left everybody to surmise for himself. Capt. Henry Andrews, of the schooner Nellie Redington, states that the scene in the Straits when he passed through with his vessel Saturday exceeded anything he had ever witnessed during forty years' experience on the lakes. He says he has been caught in the ice himself, and often before seen fleets caught in the ice in the Straits, but never before were vessels thrown into such utter confusion as in the present instance. The fleet entrapped numbered not less than seventy vessels of all sizes and descriptions, and they were scattered about in every conceivable shape. In one case six large vessels lay side by side, though heading in opposite directions, a wrench needed on to the bottolis so that her owners was fast in the rigging of several of them. In other cases icebergs from ten to twenty feet high surrounded vessels so that their hulls could not be seen. Scarcely a vessel of the whole fleet escaped having her bobstays carried away. The Nellie Redington enjoyed pod-luck with the rest in this respect. The general entanglement above referred to led to the loss of jibbooms and bowsprits in numerous instances that have not been reported, Capt. Andrews says.

MORE DISASTERS.

Yesterday morning the tug Annie L. Smith found the schooner Live Oak outside in a partially disabled condition and towed her into Lighthouse slip. The Live Oak proceeded to Evanston last evening to discharge part of a cargo of lumber upon the pier at that place. On approaching the landing she touched bottom, and, refusing to answer her helm, ran into the pier with such force that her false stem and jibboom were broken, the bowsprit lifted, and bulwarks stove. Repairs are being made at the Chicago Dry-Dock Company's spar-yard.

The steamer Bay of the Milwaukee Independent Tug Line, while in the city last evening, received a telegram from the Burnham Brothers in Milwaukee, announcing that the scow L. M. Hill had been sunk at Clay Banks Pier, down the west shore of the lake, and required a steam-pump, which Mr. Raxon was requested to procure here, as there was none left in Milwaukee. The request was complied with. No particulars were given of the manner in which the disaster occurred. The I. M. Hill, it will be remembered, was cut through by ice on this lake early last December, and afterward sunk in Illinois Central C slip. That she should again be cast away in the latter part of the season is particularly unfortunate, and not a little singular. The craft is owned by the Burnham Brothers and Capt. Dan Maybee, who sails her. She hails from Milwaukee.

AFTER A PUMP.

The tug S. S. Coe arrived here at 10 o'clock last night from Milwaukee, and took on board Messrs. Atkins & Beckwith's twelve-inch steam-pump, which is to be used in raising the schooner Anna Thorine, sunk at Alaska pier, on the west shore of this lake. With fine weather it is the expectation of the wrecking party to have the Anna Thorine up and in dry-dock at Manitowoc before the expiration of the present week. The vessel hails from Manitowoc, where her owners, Capt. Charles Christianson and Capt. Andrew Hansen, reside.

ICE CAUSED IT.

The large amount of damage that resulted from the recent norther is attributed to the low temperature accompanying it. The cold was as keen as on a December morning, and water coming in contact upon everything it touched. Thus it became impossible to reef canvas, handle lines, and in some cases even to cast anchor. Vessels which battled the elements during Saturday and Sunday were fairly white with ice, which covered their decks to the depth of six inches. The blinding snow-storm and low temperature proved to be an ugly double dose for the boys.

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.

In a letter of recent date, written by D. A. Christy, the agent at Duluth of the Lake Michigan & Lake Superior Line steamers, announcement is made of the fact that the shore ice in St. Louis Bay is getting soft, but that outside continued hard. The weather for a few days previous to the date of the letter had been more promising.

IT DEMANDS ATTENTION.

Tug Captains report that the starboard draw of the upper railroad bridge across the North Branch has sbouled so badly that it is almost impossible to pass through. This shoaling they attribute to the emptying of swill into the river at that point by the Clybourn avenue distillery. The tugmen claim that a sewer has been built, leading from the distillery to the river, through which the swill is allowed to run. Last year and for several previous years the steam canalboat La Salle carried this swill out into the lake. Now she lies moored at the dock so as to hide the mouth of the sewer. The craft has not made a trip thus far, and it is not likely that she will unless the authorities put a stop to the practice complained of.

CANADIAN VESSEL INSPECTION.

The Toronto Globe says: "The Canadian underwriters have at length determined to take action regarding the classification of Canadian vessels. A meeting of the representatives of the leading companies was held on Friday afternoon in the Western Assurance Company's office, and Capt. Taylor, the Canadian Inspector, was authorized to proceed to Buffalo and confer with the Lloyds agent there. It is expected that justice will be done to Canadian vessels this season."

A GOOD INVENTION.

The loss of the steamer Waubuno caused a Toronto man to think if some plan could not be devised by which a life-boat could be lowered with speed and safety in event of any similar occurrence, and, after a winter's work, he has almost perfected his scheme. The inventor is Mr. George Leirmann, a shoemaker by trade. A model of the invention has been shown to many of the leading shipowners and Captains of Toronto, who unanimously recommend it as being one of the best means yet brought to their notice for the saving of life in case of fire, shipwreck, or collision. Its chief excellence consists in speed in lowering the boat, and the impossibility of its striking the water except on an even keel.

GRAIN AND COARSE FREIGHTS.

Grain carriers are in fair demand at unchanged rates. The charters yesterday embraced the schooners D. A. Van Valkenburg, Charles Wall, and Lucy J. Clark, at five cents for corn to Buffalo; also the schooner Dudley, corn to Kingston on through rates. Capacity 145,000 bushels.

Coarse freights are again offering freely, but rates show no signs of improvement. Engagements: Schooners George C. Finney and Grace Murray, dry sash lumber from Bay City to Chicago at $2.50 per 1,000 feet; schooner Adriatic, cedar-posts from Horn's Pier to Chicago at three and a half and four cents apiece; schooner E. M. Stanton, wood from Traverse Bay to Chicago at $3.62½ per cord free on board; schooner Mars, lumber from Ludington to Chicago at $1.50 per 1,000 feet; schooner Myrtle, lumber from Manistee to Chicago at $1.50, and timber at $1.75 and $2 per 1,000 feet; scow L. M. Forest, cedar ties from Sturgeon Bay Canal to Chicago at 6½ cents apiece. There are offerings of 10,00 hemlock ties from Black Lake to Chicago at 7 cents apiece; 7,000 hemlock ties from Grand Haven to Chicago, no carrying price set; 3,000 hemlock ties from a pier of Grand Haven at 7 cents; 1,200,000 shingles from Manistee, no price set; and 125,000 feet of lumber from Muskegon at $7.22.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, April 13.—In response to a telegram the tug J. J. Hagerman proceeded to Port Washington this morning to tow the schooner Truman Moss here. The vessel is at anchor off that place and leaking badly.

The schooner T. Y. Avery came out of dry-dock this afternoon and sailed for below. A couple of open butts proved to be the extent of her troubles.

The tug S. S. Coe will go from here to rescue the schooner Annie Thorine, ashore at Alaska.

The propeller St. Albans blew out a bolt of one of her flues on the passage here from Chicago.

The steam-barge S. C. Baldwin with barge Potter, and the tug Ben Drake left this port for Escanaba this morning.

LATER.—The tug Hagerman returned from Port Washington to-night with the schooner Truman Moss. She is lumber-loaded for Chicago, and sprung a leak at 5 p. m., while working up against the southwester. The cargo will be sold here, and the vessel docked for repairs.

The tug Coe went to Chicago to-day to get a steam pump for use on the schooner Annie Thorine, ashore at Alaska.

The steamer Chicago sagged against the schooner Monitor this evening and had a paddle-box wrecked by the vessel's jibboom.

To-night the wind veered to north, and there is a decided change in the temperature.

There was nothing done in grain freight here to-day.

CHEBOYGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., April 13.—The propeller Colorado, for Buffalo, knocked a hole in her bow yesterday while in the ice and getting through the north passage, and sank as she was making the harbor, some distance from Mackinac Island dock, in sixteen feet of water. There is six feet and ten inches of water in her hold. The steamer Keewenaw took off the deck load to the dock today. Twenty-four men are engaged in keeping the water down, and gaining one inch per hour. Her cargo consists of corn and lard principally. A steam-pump will be necessary to keep her free. There is a hole one foot long in each bow of the Colorado. A single outside plank on each side is broken below the water line.

Several vessels went through the north passage bound down. Three vessels in this passage still in the ice. The harbor is all clear of ice, and this afternoon the steamer Keewenaw made this port without any trouble.

Wind southwest to-day, heavy, and clear; to-night west, light, cold, and clear.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., April 13.—The tugs Oswego and Winslow passed up this morning to assist the schooners Bailey and Swallow, ashore at McGulpin's Point.

The propeller Lawrence reports two vessels at the Manitous, one ashore and the other with canvas blown away.

The schooner Hattie Johnson is ashore at Goose Island, in the Straits, and full of water. The tug Gregory came here after a steam-pump and lighter. She ran on Sunday night, and is coal-laden for Chicago.

The propeller Colorado is safe at the dock at Mackinaw, and repairing the leak in her bow. She will receive the balance of her cargo and leave to-night for Buffalo.

The south passage is now open, and vessels and steamers are now taking this passage. The north passage is blocked with ice to-day. Mild wind, southwest, light and cloudy.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 13.—Arrivals—Propeller H. C. Schnoor, grain and merchandise; schooners C. C. B. Jones, M. F. Merrick, Montgomery, Montmorency, Mont Blanc, J. F. Joy, Monterey, Clayton Belle, grain, Toledo; schooners Lafrinier, Joseph Church, Helvetia, Lizzie A. Law, Lucerne, grain, Chicago; schooners Montezalm, John Wesley, grain, Detroit.

Departures—Schooner John Wesley, Detroit, coal; schooners Samona, W. H. Vanderbilt, coal, Montmorency, Lucerne, Mont Blanc, Montgomery, M. F. Merrick, M. S. Wilcox, Clayton Belle, Montezalm, Monterey, J. F. Joy, C. B. Jones, C. H. Boody, barge C. J. Hall, Chicago; schooner Jura, Toledo.

Freights were dull, one charter being the schooner Wesley, coal to Detroit at 15 cents. Last evening the schooner Helvetia came in, being the first sail vessel from Lake Michigan to arrive this season. The James Couch, Lucerne, Lafrinier, and Lizzie A. Law arrived down this morning, Capt. Leslie, of the Law, claims her to be the first sail vessel through the Straits this season.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., April 13.—Passed down—Propellers Potomac, City of Concord, Nebraska, Dean Richmond; steam-barges Bell Cross and barges, Egyptian and D. F. Rose and barges, Germania and barges; schooners Homer, Champion, T. H. Howland, American, Hartford, Estelle, Ellen Spry, E. J. McVea, Fleetwing, Harvey Gaskill, Golden West, Flying Cloud, Col. Ellsworth, F. A. Georger. Cleared—F. J. King. Arrived—H. G. Cleveland.

Passed up—Propellers Wissahickon and consort, S. W. Blanchard, Jay Gould; steam-barges W. H. Barnum, S. Chamberlin and consort, George King and barges, Fred King and consort, Prindiville and consorts. Cleared—J. R. Whiting; schooners W. S. Crosthwaite, Emma A. Noyes, John Tibbetts, Ahira Cobb, H. H. Brown, B. F. Bruce, Thomas Quayle, Camden, Carfingford, Oliver Culver.

STURGEON BAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., April 13.—The scow L. M. Hill, loaded with shingles and ties for James Tufts, sunk in eight feet of water at the Clay Banks Pier, yesterday afternoon. The sinking was caused by pounding on the rocks during a heavy sea. Word has been sent to Milwaukee for a tug and steam-pump.

The Oconto passed down Green Bay yesterday morning. It took her three hours to get through the ice at Fish Creek. She had not called in at this place.

The schooner Lucy Graham arrived from Chicago to-day by way of the canal.

The tug Tillson attempted to get through the ice at the mouth of the bay to-day, but failed. She will make another attempt to-morrow.

Wind east and fresh; weather warm.

MANITOWOC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANITOWOC, Wis., April 13.—The schooners Glen Cuyler and Hannah Etty, loaded with wood, and Island City and Ellen Stevenson, loaded with cedar posts, all bound for Milwaukee, are lying at this port weather-bound. Wind blowing fresh from the southwest.

The tug Kitty Smoke arrived here this morning with the old propeller Susquehanna in tow. She was recently purchased by Jonah Richards, of this place, for $3,000, and will be rebuilt and converted into a tow-barge, her engine and boiler being intended for a new steam-barge which Mr. Richards intends to immediately build.

THE ANNIE THORINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AHNEPEE, Wis., April 13.—The schooner Annie Thorine, while attempting to clear from the Alaska Pier yesterday, six miles south of here, was driven on a rock and sprang a leak. She filled with water, and now lies in a critical position in about eight feet of water. Part of her cargo of ties was thrown overboard and an effort made to release her, which proved futile. She awaits the arrival of a tug and steam-pump from Chicago. Her cargo was saved.

BAY CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BAY CITY, Mich., April 13.—The propeller John Pridgeon, Jr., arrived to-day with the barge Guiding Star, after salt for Chicago.

Capt. Ripley, of the steamer Metropolis, says the schooner J. G. Masten, ashore above Oscoda, had the tug working at her to-day, and had changed her position, though she is yet apparently hard on.

SAND BEACH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAND BEACH, Mich., April 13.—In the harbor to-night the wind-bound barges Bay City and tow, Benton and tow, Yosemite and tow, Burlington and tow, Oakland and tow, schooners Mary, Hattie, Charlie, Crawford, Cheney, Ames, Athenian, B. Evelight, and Adventure. Wind northeast and fresh.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., April 13.—Charters—Schooners Wabash and Johnson, coal, Cleveland to Portage, and ore back from Marquette, p. t.; schooner T. Howland, coal, to Green Bay, 60 cents.

STURGEON BAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., April 13.—The propeller Oconto arrived here this afternoon. She came through the ice in the mouth of the bay without any difficulty. This is the first boat in here this season.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., April 13.—Sailed, propeller Philadelphia, Chicago, merchandise, with schooner Annie Sherwood in tow.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., April 13.—Arrived, schooner Alice Norris.

PORT JOTTINGS.

The schooner Manzanilla received a new main boom and left for the Lower Lakes at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

The barge Argonaut remained hard aground near Allen's Slip all day yesterday, partially blockading the South Branch. She will be lightered to-day sufficiently to enable her to reach a dock in the slip.

Yesterday the Alice Richards took on board a steam-pump and thirty tons of coal for the tug Kitty Smoke, stationed at Escanaba. The Richards sports a new spritsail-yard, in place of one carried away by the propeller Portage.

Patrick Keating succeeds Henry Imbrit in the command of the schooner Nabob.

The schooner Beloit was in charge of Ben Ryster's floating dry-dock yesterday for caulking. She will be followed by the floating elevator.

At 8 o'clock last evening the crew of the tug Prindiville, assisted by the crews of the tugs Flossie Thielcke and Mary McLane, rescued an old gentleman who had walked into the river off the south end of the Wells street bridge as it was being swung open. Even the unfortunate man's gold-headed cane and silk hat were saved by the brave boys. He refused to give his name, but stated that he resided on Twelfth street.

The schooner S. H. Foster, coal-laden, ran hard aground at the entrance to the Ogden Canal yesterday morning while being towed to the North Side Gas Company's dock. The vessel drew a trifle less than thirteen feet forward, and her bow ran out fully two feet. The schooner Nellie Redington, loaded with coal for the same dock, did not venture up the North Branch, but took moorings opposit the lumber market, to await a rise of water.

The damage sustained by the schooner A. J. Rogers in the recent norther will not amount to an average.

The steam-barge Corsair discharged her cargo of barley yesterday, and proceeded to Miller Brothers' shipyard to be docked.

The latest arrival from the Lower Lakes is the Commercial Line propeller Cuba. She reached Chicago shortly after 5 o'clock last evening.

At a late hour last night the tug Flossie Mielcke was chartered to go to the rescue of the scow I. M. Hill, sunk at the Clay banks. She will take with her Messrs. Atkins & Beckwith's fourteen-inch steam-pump.

The propeller Scotia, Capt. Howland, arrived from Buffalo at 8 o'clock.

AROUND THE LAKES.

The scow Forest, which has been lengthened and rebuilt, was launched at Racine on Saturday.

The Northwestern Transportation Company proposes starting their first steamer for Thunder Bay and Duluth from Sarnia about the 20th of this month, weather permitting.

The curious name "state" for rooms on steamers is said to have originated in this way: A certain Western steamboat Captain called the rooms in his boat after the States in the Union—Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, etc. The name Texas, which fell to the lot of the pilot-house, became a common use on our Western waters to-day.

According to a recent survey, the repairs upon the schooner Edward Blake, at Mill Point, will cost $3,000. This estimate embraces only the repair of damage caused by stranding.

The old barge Rocket, lying upon the beach at Buffalo, south of the harbor, was considerably dan aged in the storm of Saturday. For some time parties have been working her and steam pumps had been placed on her with a view to getting her off. One of the steam pumps was wrenched off and considerable other damage was done to the vessel.

The schooner Jamestown, undergoing repairs at Beckett's Harbor, will be ready to launch by the 1st of May.

Nearly every vessel in harbor at Oswego is being fitted out preparatory to moving toward Lake Erie light in condition.

The schooner J. G. Masten, ashore six miles north of Oscoda, is commanded by Capt. Thomas, late of the Sam Flint. She has on board a cargo of 1,100 tons of coal. The insurance upon the Masten amounts to $16,000.

Capt. Kelly, of Racine, has contracted to build a scow for a Michigan man named Miner.

The old schooner Sigel, which has been towed to Manitowoc from Racine for a rebuild, is now owned by Capt. E. M. Ferris, of Erie, Pa.

The schooner C. A. King, which stranded at Racine Sunday afternoon, is to be towed to Chicago by the tug Sill for repairs.

The schooner E. Fitzgerald has lost both anchors in the Straits, but is not leaking.

Robert Bell, a watchman on the steamer Winnipeg, was drowned from the steamer at Collingwood one night last week.

A new propeller, named the James Buckley, was launched at Prescott, Ont., on Saturday.

The wrecking tug Leviathan at last accounts had a steam pump on board of the barge Mercury at Ludington. It was the intention to give the craft a pull yesterday.

The Toronto Globe says that the main topmast of the ill-fated Pinta can still be seen off Minnie Point, and the stone-hookers give it a wide berth.

The schooner G. M. Neston left Kingston on Sunday last with a cargo of ice for Port Dalhousie. On Tuesday night, when she was off Bronte, the wind blew fresh from the west and carried away the bobstays and bowsprit, the latter with the headgear swinging alongside and under the vessel. From that time she became unmanageable, and drifted down the lake until Wednesday night, when she was picked up by the Oswego tug Morey and towed into the latter harbor.

A new foremast is to be placed in the schooner Cascade at Milwaukee.

The life-saving crew at Sturgeon Point, Lake Huron, is under the command of Capt. Percy Silverthorn.

The schooner J. B. Wilbur, recently rebuilt at Cleveland, classes A 1½.

The schooner Starlight has been sold at Saginaw for $800.

The pier at Port Washington, which was badly damaged by storms, will be repaired by Mr. Blake.

The schooners Fellowcraft and Emery have been released from the beach at Leamington, Ont. The damage to the Fellowcraft is $2,500; to the Emery, $1,000.

About 400 bushels of wet grain were found in the schooner Emma C. Hutchinson Saturday when she finished unloading at Detroit.

Capt. Alexander McDougall has purchased a $16,000 share in Capt. Thomas Wilson's new steam-barge Hiawatha, now building at Gibraltar.

The small propeller A. C. Van Raalte, which formerly plied between Mackinaw and Petoskey, will tow barges between Saginaw and Ohio ports.

The work of laying the keel of the new steam-barge for the Michigan Transportation Company, of which W. Kingstone, Jr., is manager, has begun at the Detroit Dry-Dock yard.

Judge Brown, at Detroit, decided that the steam-barge Whiting should be bonded for her value as it was recently estimated to be after the disaster at Sand Beach last fall. She was accordingly bonded for $11,000.

The sunken barge Arizona has been raised from Clinton River, and will be put into shape for the lumber trade at once. She is owned by H. Harrow, and will be taken to Algonac probably.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop R. C. Britain, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Charles Rietz, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr I. M. Forrest, White Lake, railroad ties.
Schr S. H. Foster, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Metropolis, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Martha, Calumet, gravel.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Isabella Sands, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, sundries.

CLEARANCES.

Schr Planet, Manistee.
Schr Mystic, Manistee.
Schr J. Marks, Manistee.
Prop C. Rietz, Manistee.
Schr Clara, Escanaba.
Schr Clara Parker, Escanaba.
Schr I. M. Forrest, Sturgeon Bay.
Schr White Oak, Hamlin.
Schr William Jones, Horn's Pier.
Schr Ketchum, Jacksonport.
Schr R. Campbell, Muskegon.
Schr B. Calkins, Traverse City.
Schr Quickstep, Green Bay.
Schr Milton, Ford River.
Schr Metropolis, Menominee.
Schr Lottie Cooper, Escanaba.
Schr Mars, Ludington.
Schr Adriatic, Horn's Pier.
Prop R. C. Britain, White Lake, 90 tags corn and sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Coral, Silver Lake, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Alice Richards, Escanaba, sundries.
Schr M. E. Tremble, Buffalo, 44,000 bu wheat.

THE INDIANS.

IN NEW MEXICO.

The Indians under Victoria have at last been met with and routed, as may be inferred from the following blind telegram received at military headquarters:

SAN ANDREAS MOUNTAINS, April 9.—The Indians were found here in force. Victoria was undoubtedly present, and from the number of Indians there is not a question that the Mescaleros were in the fight. The Indians broke last night, thoroughly whipped. Our losses are Capt. Carroll, wounded; Tice, the guide, and seven men wounded. Carroll has one severe wound, though not dangerous. The men were all wounded seriously. Fifteen horses were killed and some mules. I moved from here to the Mescalero Agency. I think the punishment the Indians received will bring them to terms. I recognized in one of the Indians killed a Mescalero. HATCH, Colonel Commanding.

The following, which was written later in the day, seems to bear on the same subject:

"I have counted now forty-one wickeups. There are probably many more. The Indians are thoroughly whipped. Capt. Carroll opened the fight, and McClellan closed it last night. Carroll has been roughly handled. I go forward to-morrow. There are many small scouting parties out; Carroll is badly wounded, but not dangerously. The stock captured is so worn out that I shall abandon or shoot it. It is estimated that the fighting Indians are 200 or upwards. HATCH."

SITTING BULL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—Gen. Miles seems to have been recalled from the frontier to consider the situation as to Sitting Bull. His report to the War Department is that the number of Sitting Bull's band who desire to come in is not as large as has been reported, and that the Government would have little difficulty in supplying them with food. The Cabinet considered the situation this afternoon, and it is quite probable that Gen. Miles will be authorized to receive as many of them as prisoners of war as will be disposed to come in.

Actors, vocalists, public speakers recommend Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

"How much better I look!" exclaimed a lady who had used Gleun's Sulphur Soap.

A MADMAN'S LEAP.

Suicide of H. C. Fredericks at the Woodruff House.

He Jumps Through the Window Seventy-five Feet from the Ground.

Causes Alleged for His Insanity—His Life in Chicago.

A petition was filed in the County Court Monday alleging that Henry C. Fredericks was insane, and yesterday was set for his trial. He, however, was not brought there by his friends, word being sent to Judge Loomis that he was too ill to appear. So his case was put over until Thursday. It will never come off, for Fredericks jumped from the fifth story of the Woodruff House last evening and was instantly killed.

He had boarded at the Woodruff off and on ever since it was opened, and steadily for the past year. After he went home Thursday evening from the Board of Trade one of the chamber maids guessed something was wrong with him, as he walked the floor constantly, talking to himself. Dr. Brooks was sent for, but, not being able to come, another doctor was called in. He saw at once that Fredericks was

OUT OF HIS MIND,

and did what he could to quiet him. The next day George Miller, the distiller, who is Fredericks' brother-in-law, was notified, and he engaged two nurses to watch him. He grew worse rapidly, and at times was so violent that his attendants had to hold him so tightly as to make his wrists black and blue. He smashed the wash-pitcher, broke the bed down, and shoved his fist through a mirror. Sunday he made a dash for the window, but was tripped up, and thus prevented from jumping out. Monday, however, he became calmer, and yesterday his brothers John and Cornelius, who were with him, had hopes that he would recover within a few days. Dr. Brooks, who had been prescribing for him, also expressed himself in the same way. Fredericks talked incessantly, getting but little sleep,—dozing for only a short time, when morphine was injected hypodermically. He said he was the richest man in the world, owned all the railroads in the country, and had just bought the Palmer House, and intended buying the others. He believed such a man as he was ought to have a thousand guards. Another notion was that everybody was trying to poison him, and it was with the greatest difficulty he could be induced to drink a little beef-tea,—about the only nourishment he had. He frequently referred to parties who were trying to poison him, but said he had the advantage of them. He also made his will, bequeathing his brother-in-law ten years of his life, saying that he had only fifteen to live. Twice yesterday he seemed

ANXIOUS TO GET OUT OF THE WINDOW.

Going up to the blinds he lifted up the latch, but before he could open them one of the attendants tapped him on the shoulder and looked him square in the eyes. He at once put the latch in its place and walked away. He also, several times during his confinement, started on a run as if to jump through the transom. This inclination to escape should have made the nurses even more cautious than they were, but they obeyed instructions so long as he did no harm—almost like, to have his own way; but during him so as to give him an idea that he was under no particular restraint. At first he was wild, and had to be held as stated, screaming murder with all his might, but Monday and yesterday, though a close watch was kept upon him, he was allowed to walk around the room. The attendants believed they were capable of preventing him from doing himself or Him any injury, and for this reason mainly he was kept in his own room, which was on the fifth floor, a small bedroom facing Wabash avenue. Aside from this, however, there was no other room in the house in which he could have been placed. About half-past 6 o'clock last evening the nurse in the nurses started to get his supper. The other came to the door just as he got outside and asked him for a chew of tobacco. John Fredericks was in the hallway near the first nurse. Harry was in the room, but leaning on his arm, which was resting on the door frame, just opposit his other attendant. Suddenly he wheeled around, dashed toward the window, tore open the blinds, and dove through the sash. The nurse darted after him, but reached the window

A SECOND TOO LATE,

his grab being about a foot short. The crashing glass was heard all over the house, and, as soon as the cause was known, several of the boarders followed the attendants, who had run down-stairs, and found Fredericks lying on the wooden sidewalk, dead. The fall was fully seventy-five feet. He struck on his face, breaking his neck and both arms. He was lying in a large pool of blood. The body was at once taken across the street, and turned over to Undertaker Russ, and notice of the suicide sent to the Coroner.

The event caused considerable excitement in the neighborhood, many visiting the place up to midnight to see the blood and gather the particulars from those familiar with them.

As to the

CAUSE OF FREDERICKS' INSANITY,

no satisfactory explanation is given. By some it was attributed to losses by speculations, by others to high living, and by still others to powerful medicines which he had taken for some ailment. Regarding the first-mentioned, intimate friends discredited it, for the reason that Fredericks was known as a cool, timid operator on 'Change, and never was in a deal of more than 20,000 bushels. If he lost $15 or $20 he would brood over it for a day. With regard to the second theory it is said that while Fredericks was somewhat fast several years ago, he was not so to excess. This is what his set of young men say. As to the taking of drugs, that idea was advanced by a boon companion, who knew the habits of Fredericks' health, as being the cause of his insanity, he undoubtedly disobeyed the directions of his physician, for, while his sickness, if he had one, might have required strong remedies, no doubt would give them in sufficient quantities to upset a patient's reason. His relatives were utterly at a loss to account for his insanity. He had lost no money that they knew of, was of correct habits, and had not been sick.

FREDERICKS CAME TO CHICAGO

from Paterson, N. J., before the fire, and for several years was employed in stores here. In 1875 he became bookkeeper in George Miller's distillery, having a small interest, and was one of the "first baton" who were arrested in May, 1875, for defrauding the revenue. After he was pardoned he became a scalper on the Board of Trade, and had operated there ever since in a small way. He had $8,000 four or five months ago, and is believed to have lost it, but he may have dropped it, as some think, elsewhere than on the Board of Trade. It is known that he went to Leadville not long ago in order to shake off a friend, and it is surmised that he made investments there which did not turn out as he anticipated. This, however, is perhaps not true, as Fredericks could never keep anything to himself—telling his friends all he did; and if he had bought mining stocks he would surely have spoken of it.

The deceased was a bachelor, and 31 years of age. Some years ago he was quite a society man. He always had many friends, and was quite popular with his associates, many of whom had noticed for a week or so back that he acted queerly at times, but did not think he was affected mentally.

An inquest will be held on the remains to-day, when some light may be thrown on the cause of his insanity. And light is needed, for last night no one could satisfactorily account for it.

THE MILLERS.

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 13.—The Minnesota State Millers' Association met at the Nicollet House parlors to-day. The report of the Secretary showed a membership of 101, owning and operating 673 run of burrs. The Treasurer's report showed cash on hand to the amount of $7,038.

Some amendments were made to the by-laws, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year. President, W. P. Brown, Red Wing; Vice-Presidents, David Bronson, Stillwater; George A. Pillsbury, Minneapolis; Secretary, Francis S. Hinkle; Treasurer, W. F. Cahill; Executive Committee, C. A. Pillsbury Chairman, W. H. Dunwoody, and H. J. G. Crosswell.

The following delegation to the National Convention to meet in June at Cincinnati was appointed: W. P. Brown, Frances O. Hinkle, John T. Ames, John Crosby, J. H. Townsend, J. A. Christian, and L. Fletcher.

The following resolution was discussed at length but defeated:

Resolved, That because there is not enough of wheat in the State to supply the mills until a new crop is secured, and too much floor at present on the market for profit, we will close our mills for one month on and after April 20 next, and we recommend similar action to other State Associations and millers generally.

Adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, April 13.—The annual meeting of the Wisconsin Millers' Association was held in this city to-day. Edward Sanderson, of Milwaukee, was elected President; S. R. Willy, of Appleton, and E. Keodson, of Janesville, Vice-Presidents; S. H. Seamons, of Milwaukee, Treasurer; J. A. Kimberly, of Neenah, Walter S. Green, of Milford, C. A. Manegold, of Milwaukee, Executive Committee; S. H. Seamons, of Milwaukee, member of the National Executive Committee.

Discussion showed that 5,000,000 bushels of last year's wheat remain in the hands of farmers after seeding, and the winter wheat crop is a good average.

YELLOW-FEVER.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13.—In regard to a report from Washington purporting to come from the National Board of Health, stating that yellow-fever deaths had occurred in New Orleans during the month of March, Dr. Jones, President of the Board of Health, says: "Up to the present moment no case of yellow-fever has been reported to the Board of Health of Louisiana, and no physician has had a case of yellow-fever during the present year."

Yellow-fever has broken out in Vera Cruz.

A VALUABLE LEG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., April 13.—A private dispatch from Boston this afternoon states that the third trial of the suit for damages brought by Charles H. Worthen against the Grand Trunk Railway Company resulted in a verdict of $45,000 for the plaintiff. The latter was a commercial traveler for Field, Leiter & Co., and by a smash-up at the Grand Trunk Junction three years ago one of his legs was crushed so that amputation was necessary.

Knowles' Insect Powder Gun is by far the best.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES.

GRIEF.

EXCESSIVE ANXIETY or PROLONGED STUDY with manifest infirmity in the Nervous System in proportion as the strength of that system is expended upon the mind in troubled thought, so are the organs of digestion, assimilation, and nutrition rendered inactive and sluggish in proportion as the system becomes infirm. Every individual has some one organ weaker than the rest, and into it always the first or suffer during nervous prostration: for example of-flicting news sometimes causes total suspension of the stomach, and sudden death of the heart, when the patient is debilitated, producing sudden hemorrhage and death. No doubt any longer remains of the predictability of restoring the nervous system, and through the nerves the muscles of the impaired organs. Believing Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites has been proved to possess such power in numerous instances. It will impart strength to overcome trouble and affliction. Persons who are accustomed to look upon the dark side, and who are inclined to worry, by using this Syrup soon learn to value and enjoy life; and those who study deeply during long hours will find in the Syrup a promoter of the power of endurance in the brain.

There is no absurdity in the fact that an impaired Nervous System causes Consumption, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Heart Disease, and a host of others; that why it is not cured by Fellows' Hypophosphites, which effectually cures Nervous Debility, should be cured also? "Remove the cause and the complaint will cease."

☞ Look out for the name and address, J. F. FELLOWS, St. John, N. B., on the yellow wrapper in water mark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

Price, $1.50 per bottle. Six for $7.50.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Western Agents,

CINCINNATI, O.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

LAUGHING ROOM ONLY AT 8.

LAST WEEK OF THE COMEDIANS.

ROBSON AND CRANE

IN THEIR NEW PLAY,

SHARPS AND FLATS.

MATINEE WEDNESDAY AT 2.

LAUGHING ROOM ONLY AT 2.

Monday, April 19—Henry J. Byron's Comedy, OUR GIRLS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY.....Manager and Proprietor.

LAST GRAND WEDNESDAY MATINEE!

(This Madness only half prices.)

LAST GREAT WEDNESDAY NIGHT OF

THE KIRALFYS'

ENCHANTMENT!

With all its Resplendent Scenery, Wealth of Magnificence, Myriad of Brilliancies, Decorative Nature, and Unrivaled Amusement.

Do not allow this glittering array of distended beauty to pass away without being present again and again.

The Spectacle that Delights a Million, and the Million going in Crowds to see it.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

BRIEF ENGAGEMENT OF MR.

SOTHERN!

Wednesday, positively last night, and Saturday only Matinee at

LORD DUNDREARY

In OUR AMERICAN COUSIN!

Thursday, Friday, Saturday Nights, Double Bill. Two Characters—DUNDREARY'S BROTHER SAM, and DUNDREARY MARRIED AND SETTLED. Matinee Saturday. Wednesday, the great German Tragedienne, BISCHICE, as MEDEA.

Next Week—The "STRATEGIST."

LIVER PAD.

TREATMENT.

Rational and Popular.

RATIONAL because it never antagonizes the vital force, but always aids it. Popular, and should be the world over, because it cures at little trouble and small cost.

THE HOLMAN TREATMENT

Has elicited the highest praise from patients of both sexes, whose cases, finally acknowledged to be beyond the reach of medicine, have been saved by the mild action of the

HOLMAN REMEDIES.

They never fail when taken as a treatment for the removal of Chronic Difficulties of long standing, comprising every form of female complaint, debility, and nervous prostration. It is a fact that, nearly all diseases that attack humanity can be traced primarily to neglect and incipient indigestion under malarial influences and inordinate use of poisonous drugs.

The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad

Absorbs the poison in the blood and throws into the system an invigorating tonic, arousing and quickening the secretions of gastric and pancreatic juice, and regulating the supply of bile from the liver, thereby restoring the natural tone and vigor to the stomach, opening the bowels,

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

R. W. KEYES, the Postmaster of Madison, Wis., is at the Grand Pacific. Mr. Keyes states that the outlook for Blaine in Wisconsin never was better, and he is gaining in strength every day.

THE temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was, at 8 a. m., 52 degrees; 10 a. m., 65; 12 m., 70; 2 p. m., 76; 6 p. m., 73; 8 p. m., 68. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.39.

THE Academy of Sciences met last evening in their rooms on Wabash avenue, near Van Buren street, Prof. H. H. Babcock presiding. The evening's session was devoted to an informal talk on ornithology with a critical examination of interesting specimens.

CHIEF-CLERK GLEASON, of the Probate Court, received a letter yesterday from Maj. Scribner, of the First Brigade staff, who is on an inspecting tour through the State. The letter was dated at Rochelle, and the Major states that that neighborhood is strongly in favor of Blaine.

CORONER MANN yesterday held an inquest upon Hanora Ryan, alias "Patsy Bolivar," who committed suicide Sunday afternoon by taking a dose of morphine, and upon Victor von der Loehat, who committed suicide in the North Division by taking a dose of strychnine. Verdicts in accordance with the facts were returned in both instances.

A MEETING of grain-trimmers was held at No. 45 North Clark street last night to talk about more wages. The trimmers seem to think their wages are now too low, but they do not say how much of an increase is wanted. A committee was appointed to confer with the bosses and see if the improvement in business could not reach the trimmers, when the meeting adjourned.

THE Audubon Shooting Club met last evening in the Sherman House in quarterly session. W. T. Johnson, Charles E. Felton, Charles Kern, Thomas Stagg, and J. A. Sexton were appointed delegates to the State Sportsmen's Association, which meets in Galesburg on the 25th of May. The following named were appointed alternates: Charles Morris, W. B. Wilcox, F. A. Howe, Dr. N. Rowe, and J. J. Kleinman. The delegates have the power to select four men as a team at Galesburg to represent the Club at the State shooting contest. The Board of Directors were requested to call a club shooting contest as soon as they could secure birds.

THE Pullman Palace-Car Company is still undecided as to just where it will locate its proposed mammoth car-shops, and expeditions to various points within a convenient radius of the city are the daily order of things. Representatives of the Company left on a special car yesterday on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and paid a visit to Hindsdale, where they examined a 300-acre tract of land east of and adjoining Western Springs, and a 500-acre tract east of and adjoining Hinsdale. Both tracts possessed their advantages, but it is altogether probable that several more expeditions will be taken before the Company gets down to the actual business of comparing the advantages and disadvantages of the various locations visited, and of deciding which out of the many is the most eligible, and in other respects the best for the new works.

THE collections for duties yesterday amounted to $16,134. Following is the list of the dutiable goods received: Western Electric Manufacturing Company, 10 packages telegraph materials; W. B. Clapp, Young & Co., 1 case optical goods; David B. Jones, 3 cases dry goods; O. R. Keith & Co., 1 case artificial flowers; Wilson Bros., 3 cases hosiery; H. Dittrich, 4 casks files; E. E. Eaton, 1 case guns; H. Sears & Co., 1 case guns; Jansen, McClurg & Co., 2 cases books; W. E. Burlock & Co., 2 cases hosiery; A. B. Meeker & Co., 3 cases pig-iron; Root & Sons' Music Company, 8 cases musical instruments; Verpho, Ruhling & Co., 8 cases toys, etc.; Charles Kern, 18 barrels beer; Burley & Tyrrell, 26 packages earthenware; Chicago Stamping Company, 361 boxes tin plate; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 75 boxes tin plate.

THE Board of Trustees of the State Eye and Ear Infirmary met yesterday at the institution in regular quarterly session, Dr. Goodwin, Jr., President of the Board, in the chair; P. A. Armstrong, of Morris, Secretary. The reports of the Treasurer and Superintendent were presented, examined, and approved. The latter furnish the following information: Number of patients present April 1, 70; since admitted, 79; discharged, 80; present April 1, 69; number of dispensary patients admitted for daily treatment, but not living in the house, 459; of these 341 were eye patients and 118 ear patients; the average number treated daily was 137. The Treasurer's report shows that the cash balance Jan. 1 was $1,778; total receipts during quarter, $4,859; total disbursements during quarter, $4,704; cash balance on hand, $1,733. The institution was thoroughly inspected and everything found in satisfactory condition.

THE Board of Canvassers of the West Town resumed the work of counting the returns yesterday afternoon. The only discrepancy found yesterday was a loss of six votes to Schillo, making a seven to an that he has lost. As his plurality is still over 200, there is no danger of his defeat. After the canvassers had been at work some time, it was found that all the returns were not yet handed in. The Fourth Precinct of the Eighth Ward, the Fourth of the Seventh, the Second of the Eleventh, the Third of the Thirteenth, and the Fifth of the Fourteenth, remain to be counted. Three of them the city poll-books are returned instead of the town, and two of them are not signed by the judges. If the boxes are not sent to the clerk to-day, writs will be issued for the offending judges and clerks. After completing their work as far as possible, the canvassers adjourned to this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

A REPORTER called upon Edson Keith, President of the Citizens' Association, yesterday, and asked him if it was really true, as claimed by the Second Regiment, that only $1,200 of the fund collected by the Association had gone to that body, while the other regiments had fared better. Mr. Keith stated in reply that the collection and distribution of the fund, which amounted to some $30,000, had been left to the Military Committee of the Association, of which Col. Loomis is Chairman. Without knowing just how the money had been disbursed, he should say, on general principles, that it had been fairly and evenly distributed, Col. Loomis taking great pride in the militia, and working in season and out of season to preserve their organization and further their interests. Mr. Keith said he regretted to hear that the Second had been obliged to give up its armory, but when asked whether the C. A. was likely to respond to a public appeal to supply the regiment with a permanent home he said he didn't know how it would be about that, although it was desirable on general principles that the Second should have an armory and maintain its usefulness as one of the local military organizations.

WOODEN PUMPS.

A convention of wooden-pump manufacturers of the West and Southwest was held yesterday at the Sherman House. The following concerns were represented: Toledo Pump Company, Toledo, O.; J. F. Temple & Sons, Chicago; William McCune & Co., Sterling, Ill.; B. F. Biggs, Lafayette, Ind.; Moline Pump Company, Moline, Ill.; Southern Pump Company, Nashville, Tenn.; J. W. Frazee & Co., Peoria, Ill.; Dole Brothers, Greencastle, Ind.; Huntoon Brothers, Moline, Ill.; St. Louis Wood-Pump Company, St. Louis; Goshen Pump Company, Goshen, Ind.; Lafferty & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Davenport Pump & Pipe Company, Davenport, Ia.; Bushnell Pump Company, Bushnell, Ill.; William Douglass, Lafayette, Ind.; J. X. L. Pump Company, Goshen, Ind.; L. B. Culbertson, Covington, Ky.; Althouse, Wood & Co., Waupun, Wis.; Powell & Douglass, Waukegan; Candee & Co., Moline; Winship Brothers, Racine; James Adams, Keosha, Wis.; A. S. Comstock, Indianapolis; and the Ohio Pump Company, Toledo.

This is probably the largest number of this class of manufacturers that had ever been brought together. J. F. Temple, of Chicago, was selected to preside, and A. McClure, of Sterling, Ill., acted as Secretary. The object of the meeting was accomplished, which was to adopt a uniform price-list and a uniform list of discounts among the manufacturers. These lists were adopted previously, at a meeting held in Peoria on the 17th of March inst, and the gathering yesterday was in the nature of a ratification of all the past action and to adopt articles of agreement for the government of the permanent organization. The advance in prices is slight, enough only to cover increased cost of manufacture. The meeting was harmonious, and adjourned after an open and free interchange of views.

A TRIAL OF A NEW ROAD MACHINE

was yesterday afternoon witnessed by a number of gentlemen interested in such an article. The patentee claims for his instrument a superiority over other machines used for making roads and keeping them in order in point of economy, durability, and simplicity. The trial occurred on Western avenue between Harrison and Van Buren streets, and from what the reporter saw he should say the work undertaken was satisfactorily performed. The machine is exceedingly simple in construction. There is a truck upon four wheels. In it there are two handles or levers which manipulate a scraper plow of one-quarter inch steel-plate twenty-two inches wide and seven feet three inches long. The wagon is drawn by four horses. Unfavorable as the road was for the operation of any machine,—it being clay and almost as hard as flint,—within an hour the portion of the avenue indicated was completely changed; indeed, if the machine had gone over it twice or thrice the road would have been like a boulevard. Among those who witnessed the trial were Mr. F. L. Fowler, of the Burlington & Quincy Road; Mr. Crandon, of the Northwestern Land-Office; City-Engineer Ellis; Superintendent-of-Streets Fogerty; and S. B. Sherer, who is interested in the patent.

COMPANY G.

The fourth annual reception of Company "G," First Regiment, I. N. G., was held last evening at the armory on Jackson street. The attendance was very large, in the neighborhood of 400 couples being in attendance. The result of the first attempt ever made to decorate the entire armory was a perfect success, and the interior of the large drill-hall presented a handsome appearance. The galleries were hung with bunting, and silk banners of all nations depended from the ceiling. Wreaths, hanging-baskets, and smilax hung from the large chandeliers, and the floor of the hall was ornamented with stands of arms entwined with colored ribbons. The various company rooms in the lower part of the building were open for inspection, and the interior of the officers' rooms were tastefully decorated. The early part of the evening was devoted to an orchestral concert, Prof. Rosenbecker's full orchestra executed an interesting program.

After the conclusion of this concert, which was highly appreciated by those present, a dancing program of ten numbers occupied the attention of the guests until a reasonably late hour. The brigade commander and his entire staff, together with Col. Swain, the field, staff, and line officers of the First Regiment, and other military officers were present.

THE CITY-HALL.

A SLANDER ANSWERED.

Isaac Adler, of Cincinnati, a dealer in lard, writes to the Mayor complaining that the idea is abroad in Germany that in Chicago dead dogs, horses, and refuse generally were being used in the manufacture of the article, which was seriously interfering with the trade. He says the report was given currency to originally by some of the German papers, and the Mayor has replied in detail, emphatically denying the silly story, and explaining that all the dead animals are taken a distance of twenty miles into the country and converted into manure, etc. The story is an old one, however, and has been as repeatedly denied as it has been told. It is really too ridiculous for a moment's consideration.

THE PAVING RING.

The Commissioner of Public Works was spoken to yesterday in reference to the rumor that a "ring" had been formed to do the cedar-block paving at its own price. He had heard of it before, but was satisfied that he would be ready for it. He did not know how it was that the Council had specified the use of that particular material for paving so largely as it had, but he did know that there was no chance of a combination being made against the public interest. In passing the order for the paving he had been given a wide discretion, and could reject any and all bids, and in advertising he would see to it that the widest and sharpest competition was had. He had studied the whole subject very carefully, and had matured plans to defeat any "ring" movement, but would not say what they were.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

THE CARELESNESS OF FIREARMS.

Another fatal accident from the careless use of firearms occurred yesterday in a storeroom on the second floor of the barn in the rear of No. 659 Michigan avenue. At that number resides Mr. Thomas S. Dobbins, President of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad. Yesterday shortly before 1 o'clock, when the lunch-bell rang, Thomas S. Dobbins, Jr., one of the sons, was missing. A brief search led the father and the coachman to the storeroom on the upper floor of the barn, where the son was found lying doubled up on his knees on the floor, his head resting on an old box, with an old carbine under him, the stock against the body and the muzzle to the left, pointing outward. No report of a gun had been heard, and until the door was opened the father had no intimation of the horrible fate that had befallen his son.

The coachman was immediately dispatched for Dr. Barton and the Coroner. The physician on his arrival examined the wound and pronounced life extinct. The wound is on the left side, back of the ear, a terrible hole having been blown into the skull, and some of the buckshot with which the gun was loaded having penetrated into the mouth. It was the opinion of all those who saw the body that death resulted from an accident.

A sensational account of the sad affair in an evening paper proves to be without foundation in many essential particulars. There was no string tied to the trigger, according to the statements of the father of the young man and Timothy Gleason, the couchman. The latter says that he heard only a dull sound, which he mistook for some fall of weights, as the boys used the room for a gymnasium.

THOMAS S. DOBBINS, JR.,

the deceased, was 22 years of age, and has always lived in comfortable circumstances with his father's family. About five months ago he became blind, as a result of continued serious accidents to his eyes. He has always been cheerful under his affliction, and, so far as the family are aware, has never had any periods of despondency to justify the suspicion of suicide, even if the position of the wound and the condition of the body did not almost forbid such an idea. He had been intending to visit friends in Peoria, and no longer ago than yesterday morning was making preparations for his visit. He was also expecting the return of his sister from Washington, and was indicating anything but intentions of taking his own life.

The gun was an old carbine or short musket bought by the eldest son some years ago, and used by the younger boys only for Fourth-of-July celebrations. It was in a dilapidated condition, and the theory is that young Dobbins, being blind, in some way accidentally discharged the piece while bending over the box. The gun was not known to be loaded, but may easily have been so without the knowledge of the other boys.

Coroner Mann visited the place during the afternoon, and was of the opinion that the shooting was purely accidental, as the gun only had a stub of a trigger, and the circumstances were such as to justify only this idea.

The inquest will be held at 9 o'clock this morning, and the funeral will be held to-morrow at an hour not yet decided upon.

RAND & M'NALLY.

THEIR NEW LOCATION.

Yesterday at noon Messrs. Rand, McNally & Co., in the office of Messrs. Hitchcock & Dupee, signed a very important agreement. It is well known that for two years past their present quarters have been too small for them. They spread from Madison on to State street, but the best manufacturing facilities demanded by the firm could not be had in their present location. They have leased for a term of twenty years, with the privilege of purchasing within ten years, the property known as the Douglas lot, on the south side of Monroe street, between Clark and La Salle, being 90 feet front by 190 feet deep. The annual rental is fixed at $5,000, and the price to be paid for the land, if purchased within ten years, is $100,000 cash. It is more than likely that the property will soon be purchased.

They will at once proceed with the erection of two buildings for the use of the house, to cost $75,000. The plan, as proposed and designed by Mr. Hunting, the architect, comprises two buildings, front and rear, with a court of a depth of fifty feet, giving ample light. The buildings will be six stories in hight, and the press-room will be the largest and best-lighted of any in the country used for a like purpose, and will be located under the court, on the ground floor, an innovation of no small importance. The front building will contain the business offices of the firm on the ground floor, and there will be some stores and offices to be rented out. The upper floors will contain the book-rooms, artists', engravers', and designers' departments, lithograph rooms, etc. The rear building will be especially constructed for a factory. The latest improvements will be used. Work will be commenced at once on the construction of the building. Should Messrs. Rand, McNally & Co. not purchase the property within the ten years named, at the end of twenty years there is to be a reappraisal of the property under the lease, and at the end of thirty years the owner, Mr. Douglas, or his heirs, shall have the privilege of purchasing the improvements at an appraisal, or Messrs. Rand, McNally & Co. shall have the same privilege in regard to the ground. But there is no doubt but that the firm will purchase the real estate long before the expiration of the ten years named in the lease.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

The Board of Trustees met Monday. The Town Clerk reported the lists of town officers elect, and that he had certified the same to the County Clerk, and that he had notified the Town Collector to turn over all delinquent special assessments to the County Collector before April 14. The Board of Town Officers reported on the compensation allowed to town officers for the year ending April 19, 1880, which reports were concurred in and ordered on file. The bonds of Rufus Sanders, Super visor-elect for the ensuing year were fixed by a resolution, that he give bonds as Supervisor in $50,000 and as Town Treasurer at $150,000, the same amount as he gave last year.

The Treasurer was instructed to turn over all moneys now credited to the Team Licc ise Fund for 1879 to the Road Fund for general distribution in the various road districts.

A resolution was then adopted ordering on all parties who have made subdivisions in the town not already entered of record to present certified plats of the same to the Town Board at its next meeting.

The Board then adjourned. The next regular meeting will be next Monday, the 19th, when the new officers will be installed.

The Lake View Veteran Club met last Saturday evening at Cook's Hall and received twenty-two new applications for membership. Their next meeting will be held at the Town Hall Saturday, April 24. A lively interest is manifested, as politics are excluded.

EVANSTON.

The Philosophical Association held an open meeting in Union Hall Monday evening, when a fair audience listened to an able paper by Dr. J. S. Jewell on "The Philosophy of Hallucinations."

WARD'S WALNUT OIL

Is the only remedy for delicate shades of whiskers that have turned gray. Not a dye or lead. $1, with full directions. I. Ward, 256 South Clark street.

Were man to conform more to the laws of health and of nature, and be less addicted to the gratification of his passions, it would not be necessary to advertise Hollows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites as a restorative for the powers of the brain and nervous system, while the world's progress in enlightenment would indeed be marvelous.

Talk not of wasted money. Money never was wasted by buying Dawson's candies and cigars.

LOCAL CRIME.

Preliminary Examination of the Pacific Hotel Robbers.

An Operator in Bogus Drafts Checked in His Mad Career.

Why Miss Maud Hamilton Will Have to Return to Chicago.

PACIFIC HOTEL ROBBERS.

The cases of Webster Peace, Frankie Peace, and Thomas Allison, charged with robbing the rooms of guests in the Grand Pacific and other hotels, were called before Justice Wallace yesterday. The man Peace looked unconcerned, and industriously masticated a wooden toothpick during the trial. Frankie Peace was represented by Mr. Kettelle, and City-Attorney Cameron prosecuted.

Samuel Parker, one of the proprietors of the hotel, was first called. He told the story of the robbery of his room on the evening of Nov. 8 last, of a quantity of jewelry. Part of the jewelry taken from the prisoners was produced in court and identified by the gentleman as belonging to him. He then stated that he had seen a pair of sleeve-buttons of a peculiar pattern, and a ring, on the person of a guest of the hotel while in the waiting-room three weeks ago Sunday night, and identified Peace as the man who had on the jewelry. He had put the matter in the hands of the detectives, and had seen the sleeve-buttons on the man when arrested and taken to the station. He said that he estimated his loss at about $1,000 at the time of the robbery.

Mrs. Parker was called and identified a cluster diamond ring and a set of jewelry as her property.

Miss Maud Gardner, of Boston, was next called. She identified a ring and some other jewelry as having been stolen from her room in the hotel about two months ago. She had lost $150 in gold and about $600 worth of jewelry, including watches, rings, and earrings. Mr. Kettelle attempted to confuse the young lady on the cross-examination, but failed ignominiously.

Miss Irene Waldron, of Rock Island, identified a pair of opera-glasses which had been stolen from Mrs. Cable, of Rock Island, about two months ago. Mrs. Cable and the witness had been guests of the hotel at the time.

Henry J. Gardner, of Boston, identified the ring claimed by his daughter. He had bought it for his wife thirty-five years ago.

John B. Drake, proprietor of the Grand Pacific Hotel, was called. He identified an India shawl, some jewelry, and a silk dress stolen from guests of his house some weeks ago. He had paid for the goods, and had a full description of them.

Mr. Benjamin, manager of the Commercial Hotel, identified a quantity of goods from descriptions given him by guests of his house who had lost the articles.

Mr. Kune, a pawnbroker, appraised the goods shown in court. He also identified Allison as the man who had pawned a small pair of diamond earrings with him for $7. These earrings had been stolen from Mrs. J. B. Richards.

Officer Jamieson said that he had arrested the defendants, Mr. and Miss Peace, in a room on Madison street, just west of La Salle, last Tuesday night. He had found Mr. Parker's ring and sleeve-buttons on Peace, also a watch and a diamond stud. All the property in court, with the exception of a pair of opera-glasses and a diamond ring, had been found in the room.

Col. Cameron said that there had been no case made out against the man Allison, who was charged with pawning some of the stolen goods, and he was discharged.

The cases were then submitted, and Justice Wallace dismissed two of the charges against each of the Peaces, and held them over to the Criminal Court, on four charges each, in bonds of $1,000 on each. He had been intending to visit friends in Peoria, and no longer ago than yesterday morning was making preparations for his visit. He was also expecting the return of his sister from Washington, and was indicating anything but intentions of taking his own life.

The gun was an old carbine or short musket bought by the eldest son some years ago, and used by the younger boys only for Fourth-of-July celebrations. It was in a dilapidated condition, and the theory is that young Dobbins, being blind, in some way accidentally discharged the piece while bending over the box. The gun was not known to be loaded, but may easily have been so without the knowledge of the other boys.

Coroner Mann visited the place during the afternoon, and was of the opinion that the shooting was purely accidental, as the gun only had a stub of a trigger, and the circumstances were such as to justify only this idea.

The inquest will be held at 9 o'clock this morning, and the funeral will be held to-morrow at an hour not yet decided upon.

OPERATING IN BOGUS DRAFTS.

One A. H. Bush, formerly of the firm of Jewett, Bush & Bros., Boston, has made himself disliked by a number of Chicago people whom he induced to stand sponsors, as it were, for his paper, much to their subsequent financial discomfort when the aforesaid paper came back protested. Information of his arrest at St. Paul was received in this city yesterday. According to the meagre dispatch which contained the news of his arrest and a brief outline of the trouble, it appeared that his detention grew out of a complaint by George L. Johnson, of No. 116 Dearborn street, this city, that Bush had passed a worthless draft upon him, drawn upon Dr. W. H. Holcomb, of No. 13 East Twenty-fifth street, New York. It was also stated that he had passed similar drafts on the Tremont House for $150; on a man named Dale for $90, and on a man named Hall for $60. At the time the dispatch was sent, Bush was awaiting a compulsory consignment to Chicago as soon as the necessary requisition papers could be forwarded.

Local reporters did investigation duty in the obtaining of further particulars, and in the correction of a few errors in the dispatch. Mr. Johnson was found by a TRIBUNE reporter at his place of business, and readily proceeded to do all his rather unlucky experience with the dealer in snide drafts. It seems they were old friends in Boston, where Bush was a member of the mutual insurance firm above referred to, and where he stood quite well in the estimation of the business community. Arriving here about the middle of February, Bush proceeded to hunt up his old Boston friends in this city, and, in course of time ran across Mr. Johnson. He represented himself as traveling for a Detroit house, and the old friendship was quickly revived. On the 26th of March, on the occasion of one of his frequent visits to his friend's office, the traveler desired Mr. Johnson to do him a little favor,—merely indorse draft for him for the insignificant sum of $90 upon the Mr. William F. Holcomb, of No. 24 East Twenty-fifth street, New York, in order to get it cashed and obtain a little ready money, since remittances were slow, etc., etc. Mr. Johnson, nothing doubting, walked over to the Commercial National Bank with his friend, where he kept his account, Bush cassually remarking to the Cashier, while fixing up the paper, that he had twenty times the amount in Holcomb's hands, and that the draft was sure to be paid. In short, Mr. Johnson indorsed his friend's draft, his friend got the money, and the paper went forward for collection.

In a day or two Mr. Johnson met Mr. S. E. Dale, a lawyer in this city, who had been attending to some legal business for Bush. In a moment of confidence Mr. Dale told him that he had indorsed a draft for Bush on the 16th of March, for the purpose of improving its appearance, and that he had had to pay it. Thereupon Mr. Johnson hustled around to see Bush, who was "swelling it" at the Tremont, and besought him to give him back his $90. Bush asked him who had been frightening him, and, after poohpoohing his fears, refused to turn over that which he admitted he had not, though again assuring his friend that the draft was all right, and would be paid. Mr. Johnson sat him down and telegraphed to Holcomb, telling him he had indorsed a draft on him for $90, and asking him if he would honor it. A reply came from Holcomb that he wasn't honoring anybody's drafts just then. Mr. Johnson followed up his telegram with a decidedly sharp letter, informing Holcomb that Bush had what purported to be a postal-card from him, to the effect that he would take care of all of Bush's drafts, and closing with the expression of a desire to know whether or not Holcomb and Bush were in collusion in this sort of business. Holcomb replied in kind, and wound up by telling Mr. Johnson that Bush never had any such postal-card from him, though he had sent him a telegram telling him he would send on a certain draft for $25. He had paid that draft for him, but had immediately notified him that he shouldn't pay any more. Then Mr. Johnson again sought Bush, to find that he had suddenly departed from the Tremont and left the gentleman in charge of that caravansary in the lurch through the medium of a similar draft for $150. The two victims swore revenge. Mr. Johnson hooded the Northwest with letters and put the hotel men in a radius of 300 miles on their guard, while the people at the Tremont House patted him on the back, told him to go ahead, and promised to stand half the expenses. In the meantime the $90 draft came back, and Mr. Johnson has to pay it. Monday he received a dispatch from a St. Paul hotel man in St. Paul, informing him that Bush was there. Mr. Johnson immediately hied him down to the office of Simon O'Donnell, told his story, and Simon telegraphed the Chief of Police at St. Paul to arrest Bush and hold him. Yesterday was spent in getting the requisition papers, and Detective Wiley started for St. Paul last night with the documents stowed away in his inner vest-pocket.

The Tremont House people, however, suddenly cooled their ardor, and, when invited to lay out their share of the initiatory expenses, squarely backed down, explaining that Bush had fixed them by giving them a good draft,—or at least what purported to be one,—and they really didn't see that they were called upon to take a hand in prosecuting him. The other sufferers, including Mr. Dale, a Dearborn street tailor named Hall, who mourns to the extent of $60, and another tailor by the name of Becker, who is struck for a like amount, don't propose to keep their hands off, but will assist Mr. Johnson in giving his whilom friend such a dose as the law provides in cases of this sort. Recovery of any of the money is probably out of the question,—at least such is the opinion of Mr. Johnson,—but, as that gentleman puts it, Bush has numerous friends in the West who are apt to fall victims to his wiles unless he is put beyond the reach of harm. And, according to present appearances, that is about where Mr. Johnson and the rest propose to see him landed.

MAUD HAMILTON.

The dispatch from New York announcing the arrest of Maud Hamilton, a male impersonator somewhat well known in theatrical circles here, contains the last chapter in the history of a variety actress. Maud Hamilton first came here about 1869 with the Lydia Thompson blonds, and was rather well known in connection with the Crosby Opera-House stage. Since then she has devoted herself to the impersonation of male parts in various companies, until somewhat over a month ago she turned up sick in Louisville. About three weeks ago she came to this city. Her trunks having been held for board at the Commercial Hotel, she turned as a last resort to the house of a Miss Nelly Tuttle, on Third avenue, where the kind-hearted mistress tendered her the courtesies of the house on the plea of poverty. She staid there as a guest until Saturday morning, when she disappeared, and at the same time there disappeared also some $350 in gold, the savings of her hospitable entertainer. She took her trunks out of limbo, and skipped for New York, where she was arrested Monday afternoon. An officer has been sent from this city, and she will be returned here about the latter part of the week. She has relatives living in this city who are much exercised over her alleged misdeeds, and have been making strenuous efforts to hush the matter up.

THE JUSTICES.

Constable Underwood came up before Justice Brayton yesterday charged with refusing to give up goods on a writ of replevin. The case was dismissed for want of prosecution, as Underwood had given up the goods after he had been arrested. Constable Meany was arrested yesterday on the same charge, and gave bonds to appear before Justice Eberhardt to-day.

William H. and Charles Purcell, the Kinzie street grain-dealers, who were charged with doctoring their barley with sulphur and chemicals, had a hearing before Justice Meech yesterday afternoon. Michael Quinn, who made the charge, testified that he had been employed by the defendants as engineer, and that they had been treating barley with sulphur. On cross-examination, he admitted that he had been discharged by defendants for repeated drunkenness, the other employes complaining that he would blow up the place. He testified that Defendant Charles L. Epps & Co., barley merchants, and stated that his former employers were treating barley. He admitted that he had never seen sulphur used, but said that he took from pieces of it. The traveling agent of Epps & Co. stated that he went to the warehouse of Purcell & Co. and received from the driver a sample from the wagons, and went with it to the office, keeping it there an hour it was taken to Mr. Allen, a chemist, for analyzation, who reported that he had found traces of sulphur in the barley submitted to him. Mr. Kruse then placed Dr. Charles A. Purcell on the stand, who stated that his firm had been in possession of the premises for eleven months; that there was no apparatus or machinery in existence for the purpose of chemically treating barley; that they had never purchased any sulphur or used any; that they only cleaned the barley by dressing off the beards and blowing off and separating foreign substances; and that they had sold over 200,000 bushels since last fall. He produced a stack of letters from the firm's customers, testifying to their appreciation of the grain. Two workmen who had been employed in the building all the time also testified that no sulphur or any other chemical agent had been employed in any form or shape in the course of the business. Without argument, the Court dismissed the charges.

SMALL-POX.

Only One Case Reported—Two Deaths at the Hospital.

Yesterday was an off-day in small-pox,—the calm succeeding the storm. Only one new case was reported at the Health Department, and that not until late last evening, when it was impossible to reach it before this morning. It was from 711 South Halsted street, and may or may not prove genuine. The report set forth that the patient had been wandering around for some days, and was quite sick, and the indications are that if the alarm does not prove false there will trouble in that locality, as it is a good field for the disease. It will be examined early this morning.

Throughout the localities supposed to be infected the reports were encouraging. The usual number of men, women, and children were around to be vaccinated, but there having been some disappointment in getting vaccine matter, all had to be sent off until to-morrow morning, when a new supply is expected.

ON THE QUESTION OF VACCINATION

Dr. De Wolf had something to say during the day, and requested the publication of the following brief statement:

"Proper vaccination needs no defense to any enlightened mind, and this is not saying that there is anything under the sun so beneficial that it can escape the violent and passionate criticism of some intelligent people. By ingenious skill vaccination may be placed in bad light, the utterings and distortions of the great fact remains that every civilized country rests in a security against the dreadful pestilence of small-pox, unknown before the days of Jenner. It is true that the possibility of the transmission of other diseases by the use of human vaccine. This was taught twenty years ago. He did not consider the use of humanized lymph as justifiable to-day under all the circumstances; it is not *proper* vaccination,—and particularly since every physician in this country can readily procure fresh bovine virus. Proper vaccination is not the making of some kind of a scratch with any kind of an instrument by all manner of people upon any occasion convenient to the parties. It is an important incident in the child's life, and should be conducted from beginning to end under the eye of the skillful physician. At the proper time in early infancy, and with *fresh* matter from the heifer, two, or better, three vaccine sores should be established, they should pursue the perfectly normal course,—the scab remain attached the proper time and the resulting scar be typical. When the child approaches adult life—14 to 18—the operation should be repeated with the same care and attention, and this individual has a surer protection against small-pox than if he had suffered from small-pox itself. This is not a mere individual opinion, but is held by Dr. Seaton, of London, and Dr. Martin, of Boston, the two highest authorities on vaccination now living. A person who has been properly vaccinated, as just stated—vaccinated it takes the second time—will not have to be revaccinated. Small-pox and fire need similar management. When the Health Officer meets small-pox he should have the authority to take absolute and immediate possession of it—isolation and extinction—and he should be also authorized to insist that the people should be made small-pox proof. It is the duty of the State to take charge of this matter, for it is altogether too important to be left to the caprice of individuals."

AS PROOF

of the importance, necessity, and efficacy of vaccination—though the Doctor has no fears of the spread of the disease here—he pointed to the fact that where the use of bovine virus had been abandoned small-pox had increased to an alarming extent the past few years. For instance, he referred to the fact that Paris had 1,300 deaths from the disease last month, the result of having partially done away with the use of bovine virus.

AT THE HOSPITAL TWO DEATHS WERE REPORTED

as having occurred,—one the night before, and one early in the morning. The first was Ida Brown, who was taken from No. 152 West Indiana street, and the second Fred Haney, who was taken from No. 222 South Halsted street the day before. The death of both of them had been predicted in these columns, and was momentarily expected by the physician in charge, because the disease had gone so far before its nature was known. In fact, their recovery was beyond hope when they were taken charge of by the authorities, especially the latter. His case was what is known as the hemorrhagic small-pox, and such cases are rare. It was the second case that any of the authorities had ever seen. Up to the time of his death there was not a single pustule on his person. His face was white and smooth, his hands and arms had a healthy appearance, but under his clothing his body and lower limbs were red and black, but his skin maintained a uniform smoothness, glistening in places to the last. The other patients were reported as doing well, except Mr. Smedley, who was taken from No. 94 Green street. In the morning the Superintendent reported that he was quite sick, but in the afternoon called through the telephone to announce that he was sitting up in bed enjoying a game of cards with his room-mate.

The dead bodies were claimed by their friends as soon as their deaths were made known, and during the day coffins were sent out and they were placed in them, wrapped in sheets saturated with carbolic acid. They will be buried today in some of the cemeteries, but the coffins will not be opened, and no one will be allowed to see them. The hearses will call for the bodies at the Hospital this morning, and will at once be taken charge of by an officer, who will conduct them to the cemeteries by a circuitous route. Friends are expected to wait at the cemeteries. Among the mourners for Haney will be his wife, who only reached the city yesterday morning, having learned of her husband's sickness by telegraph.

WHY WAS HE REJECTED?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 13.—I notice in your report of the proceedings of the Chicago Union Veteran Club of last night, it is charged that one of the grounds for my rejection for membership was because I had at times deserted the Republican party and voted the Democratic ticket. I was not in the city last night, and consequently not present at the meeting, but I am informed by members of the Club who were present that no such charge, or any other, was made against me, except that I was a colored man. If such charge was made it is utterly without a semblance of truth, as I never have voted any other than the Republican ticket, and never heard before that I had been accused of infidelity to the Republican party. There is and can be no other grounds for my rejection as a member of the Union Veteran Club than the plain fact that I am darker skinned than some of my late Caucasian brothers in arms. But, strange to say, there was no such objection made when Gen. Dodge and that brave band of seventy colored men saved the lives of those that were left of Col. Thornburgh's command.

RUDOLPH R. SCOTT.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE KENNEL.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The entries for the fourth annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club, which will commence on April 27, still come pouring in, notwithstanding they were virtually closed last evening. This morning's post brought many accessions to the already large list, numbering over 1,000, and Mr. Lincoln, the Superintendent, says that when the Western entries arrive the full number will exceed 1,400, and he confidently believes that it will far exceed any previous show held either in Europe or this country. All the entries mailed up to 6 p. m. yesterday will be registered.

BASE-BALL.

The College Base-Ball Association of the Northwest met in this city Monday afternoon and elected the following officers: President, F. L. Rice, Northwestern University; Vice-President, C. W. Naylor, Chicago University; Secretary and Treasurer, W. R. Thorson, Racine College. The schedule of games is as follows: May 10, N. W. U. vs. Racine, at Evanston; May 15, Chicago vs. Racine, at Racine; May 22, N. W. U. vs. Racine, at Racine; May 29, Chicago vs. N. W. U., at Chicago; June 9, Chicago vs. Racine, at Chicago; June 12, Chicago vs. N. W. U., at Evanston.

THE TURF.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13.—At the races to-day, the Cottrill Stakes, one and a one-half miles, was won by Mary Anderson, Mammonist second, Bill Bird third. Time, 2:41¾.

The Consolation purse, one mile, was won by Short Line, Church Fulcher second, Sam Eckers third. Time, 1:46¾.

The four-mile dash was won by Keene Richards Jr., Mary Walton second, Maggie May third. Time, 7:44.

PEDESTRIANISM.

NEW YORK, April 13.—O'Leary challenges any two men in England to make a six-day "go-as-you-please" match with Hart and Dobler for $10,000 to $20,000 a side, the contest to take place here.

THE MEDICAL MUDDLE.

Dr. Lucas vs. State Board of Health.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

I desire to defend myself through the columns of THE TRIBUNE from an unwarranted attack upon my business, and reputation as a physician, and a gentleman, by the State Board of Health, both through the press, and by frequent notifications to appear at court, giving me no opportunity to prove myself guiltless of the many trumped-up charges which they bring against me. The only real charge they have a show to prove is that I do too much advertising to suit the old fogies of the profession, which is not a crime in this enlightened age. THE TRIBUNE of Sunday, April 11, contained an article in which I am called a quack, blackmailer, etc. The assertion is made that it draws these conclusions were not true in any particular, as I have not been arrested for blackmail, and, furthermore, it can be proven that no attempt to blackmail has ever been made by me. As to my qualification as a physician, the two diplomas which I inclose for publication (verbatim), from two celebrated medical colleges of this city, will speak for themselves. As I also am, and have been for the past three years, a member in good standing of the Illinois State Medical Society, in point of fact this gives the lie to all such aspersions. I refer to the Board of Health and the bonds of their medical ethics. My originality in experiments with medicines is clearly proven by the results achieved by them. My remedies are specifics for the diseases that I treat. I make a specialty of all nervous and chronic diseases, and advertise the fact, as I have a perfect right to do, and shall continue to advertise so long as my business requires it.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.

To All Whom These Presents Shall Come, the President, Trustees, and Professors of Rush Medical College Send Greeting: Whereas, it is an established usage to confer academical degrees on those whose character and knowledge entitle them to respect and confidence; Now, know ye that we *Ricketson Williams*, having complied with the requirements of our college, and given ample evidence of his learning and skill, we have by authority of the State of Illinois conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Medicine, together with all the rights and privileges thereunto belonging. In testimony whereof we have granted this diploma, signed with our hands and sealed with the seal of our College. Done at Chicago, Ill., the 16th day of February, Anno Domini 1875, and of American independence ninety-ninth.

N. S. DAVIS, JR., President.
JOSEPH W. FREER, M. D., Prof. Physiology and Histology, Prest.
J. ADAMS ALLEN, M. D., LL. D., Prof. Prin. and Prac. Medicine.
DE LASKIE MILLER, M. D., Prof. Obst. and Dis. of Women and Children.
R. L. REA, M. D., Prof. Anat. Descript.
MOSES GUNN, M. D., A. M., Prof. Prin. and Prac.